THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

AND

Edinburgh Literary Miscellany,

FOR OCTOBER 1807:

With a View of FALKLAND PALACE.

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER, in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from Sept. 26. to October 25. 1807, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
Sept. 26	29.6	38	54	0.04	Showers
27	29.5	40	53	0 03	Ditto
28	29.7	43	53	0 01	Ditto
29	29.72	38	50	0.31	Rain
30	29.4	46	54	——	Clear
Oct. 1	30.1	35	45	0.04	Showers
2	29.8	47	54	0.03	Ditto
3	29.91	54	53	——	Clear
4	29.95	55	64	——	Ditto
5	29.96	53	53	0.35	Rain
6	29.84	47	57	0.1	Ditto
7	29.79	48	54	0 1	Ditto
8	29.6	44	53	0.2	Showers
9	30 05	49	54	——	Clear
10	29.95	46	55	0 02	Showers
11	29.85	54	56	——	Clear
12	29.84	53	54	——	Ditto
13	30.15	34	56	——	Ditto
14	30.05	52	57	0.01	Showers
15	29.98	54	59	——	Clear
16	29.86	54	58	——	Ditto
17	29.75	53	57	——	Ditto
18	29.89	54	56	——	Ditto
19	30.08	53	59	——	Ditto
20	29.65	54	57	0.02	Showers
21	29.6	45	55	——	Rain
22	29.6	44	57	——	Cloudy
23	29.41	42	53	0.25	Rain
24	29 5	41	50	0 55	Rain
25	29.81	46	48	0.15	Ditto
				——	
			Quantity of Rain	4.25	

High Water at LEITH
For NOVEMBER 1807.

Days.		Morn. H. M.	Even. H. M.
Su.	1	3 10	3 40
M.	2	4 8	4 39
Tu.	3	5 8	5 37
W.	4	6 4	6 32
Th.	5	6 57	7 23
Fr.	6	7 46	8 10
Sa.	7	8 32	8 55
Su.	8	9 16	9 38
M.	9	9 59	10 20
Tu.	10	10 40	11 1
W.	11	11 21	11 43
Th.	12	——	0 4
Fr.	13	0 26	0 48
Sa.	14	1 11	1 34
Su.	15	1 58	2 22
M.	16	2 48	3 12
Tu.	17	3 38	4 4
W.	18	4 30	4 56
Th.	19	5 23	5 49
Fr.	20	6 15	6 41
Sa.	21	7 7	7 32
Su.	22	7 57	8 22
M.	23	8 48	9 13
Tu.	24	9 38	10 3
W.	25	10 29	10 56
Th.	26	11 23	11 50
Fr.	27	——	0 18
Sa.	28	0 47	1 16
Su.	29	1 45	2 15
M.	30	2 45	3 15

MOON's PHASES
For NOVEMBER 1807.

Apparent time at Edinburgh

	D.	H.	M.	
First Quart.	7.	3.	34.	morn.
Full Moon,	15.	8.	2.	morn.
Last Quart.	22.	7.	4.	after.
New Moon,	29.	11.	46.	morn.

November 2. Duke of Kent born (1767.)
3. Princess Sophia born (1777.)
5. Gun Powder Plot, (1605.)
8. Princess Aug. Sophia born (1768.)
11. Martinmas
12. Session sits.

THE Scots Magazine, AND EDINBURGH LITERARY MISCELLANY, FOR OCTOBER 1807.

Description of FALKLAND PALACE. *With a View.*

FALKLAND PALACE is situated near the little town of Falkland, in the West of Fife, at the foot of the hill called the East Lomonds.—It belonged for a long time to the Macduffs, Earls of Fife, and was then called the Castle, or Mar of Falkland. It came to the crown in 1425, by the forfeiture of the Earl of Fife, in the reign of James I. From that time, it was frequently used as a royal residence. It was much repaired and beautified by James V. The east part was accidentally burnt in Charles II's. time, but the front, which looks to the south, remains entire. Part of the palace of Falkland is still inhabited. It is now the property of David Skene, Esq. of Hallyards.

Character of Mr FOX, *by Sir* JAMES MACKINTOSH.

To the Editor.

SIR,

THE following masterly sketch of the character of this renowned orator and statesman appeared in the *Bombay Courier*, and is from the pen of Sir James Mackintosh. Though evidently written without art or labour, it is at once correct, discriminative, and comprehensive; and as Sir James was honoured with the intimacy both of Mr Fox and Mr Burke, the anecdote he introduces descriptive of the sentiments of the latter, after their separation, gives it a peculiar interest. *N.*

"Mr Fox united, in a most remarkable degree, the seemingly repugnant characters of the mildest of men, and the most vehement of orators. In private life he was gentle, modest, placable, kind, of simple manners, and, so averse from parade and dogmatism, as to be not only unostentatious, but even somewhat inactive, in conversation. His superiority was never felt but in the instruction which he imparted, or in the attention which his generous preference usually directed to the more obscure members of the company. The simplicity of his manners was far from excluding that perfect urbanity and amenity which flowed still more from the mildness of his nature, than from familiar intercourse with the most polished society of Europe. His conversation, when it was not repressed by modesty or indolence, was delightful. The pleasantry perhaps of no man of wit had so unlaboured an appearance. It seemed rather to escape

cape from his mind than to be produced by it. He had lived on the most intimate terms with all his contemporaries, distinguished by wit, politeness, or philosophy, or learning, or the talents of public life. In the course of thirty years he had known almost every man in Europe whose intercourse could strengthen, or enrich, or polish the mind. His own literature was various and elegant.—In classical erudition, which by the custom of England is more peculiarly called learning, he was inferior to few professed scholars. Like all men of genius, he delighted to take refuge in poetry, from the vulgarity and irritation of business. His own verses were easy and pleasing, and might have claimed no low place among those which the French call *Vers de Societe*. The poetical character of his mind was displayed in his extraordinary partiality for the poetry of the two most poetical nations, or at least languages, of the West, those of the Greeks and of the Italians. He disliked political conversation, and never willingly took any part in it. To speak of him justly as an Orator, would require a long essay. Every where natural, he carried into public something of that simple and negligent exterior which belonged to him in private.—When he began to speak, a common observer might have thought him awkward; and even a consummate judge could only have been struck with the exquisite justness of his ideas, and the transparent simplicity of his manner. But no sooner had he spoken for some time, than he was changed into another being. He forgot himself and every thing around him. He thought only of his subject. His genius warmed and kindled as he went on. He darted fire into his audience. Torrents of impetuous and irresistible eloquence swept along their feelings and conviction.—He certainly possessed above all moderns that union of reason, simplicity, and vehemence, which formed the Prince of Orators. He was the most Demosthenean speaker since Demosthenes. "I knew him," says Mr Burke, in a pamphlet written after their unhappy difference, "when he was nineteen; since which time he has risen by slow degrees, to be the most brilliant and accomplished debater that the world ever saw." The quiet dignity of a mind roused only by great objects, the absence of petty bustle, the contempt of shew, the abhorrence of intrigue, the plainness and downrightness, and the thorough good nature which distinguished Mr Fox, seem to render him no very unfit representative of that old English national character, which, if it ever changed, we should be sanguine indeed to expect to see succeeded by a better.

The simplicity of his character inspired confidence, the ardour of his eloquence roused enthusiasm, and the gentleness of his manners invited friendship. "I admired," says Mr Gibbon, "the powers of a superior man, as they are blended, in his attractive character, with all the softness and simplicity of a child: no human being was ever more free from any taint of malignity, vanity, or falsehood." From these qualities of his public and private character, it probably arose, that no English Statesman ever preserved, during so long a period of adverse fortune, so many affectionate friends, and so many zealous adherents. The union of ardour in public sentiment, with mildness in social manners, was in Mr Fox a hereditary quality. The same fascinating power over the attachment of all who came within his sphere, is said to have belonged to his father; and those who know the survivors of another generation, will feel that this delightful quality is not yet extinct in the race.

Perhaps nothing can more strongly

ly prove the deep impression made by this part of Mr Fox's character, than the words of Mr Burke, who, in Jan. 1797, 6 years after all intercourse between them had ceased, speaking to a person honoured with some degree of Mr Fox's friendship, said, "To be sure he is man made to be loved!" and these emphatical words were uttered with a fervour of manner which left no doubt of their heartfelt sincerity.

These few hasty and honest sentences are sketched in a temper too sober and serious for intentional exaggeration, and with too pious an affection for the memory of Mr Fox, to profane it by intermixture with the facetious brawls and wrangles of the day. His political conduct belongs to history. The measures which he supported or opposed, may divide the opinion of posterity, as they have divided those of the present age. But he will most certainly command the unanimous reverence of future generations, by his pure sentiments towards the Commonwealth, by his zeal for the civil and religious rights of all men, by his liberal principles favourable to mild government, to the unfettered exercise of the human faculties, and the progressive civilization of mankind; by his ardent love for a country, of which the well being and greatness were, indeed, inseparable from his own glory, and by his profound reverence for that free constitution, which he was universally admitted to understand better than any other man of his age, both in an exactly legal, and in a comprehensively philosophical sense.

Monthly Memoranda in NATURAL HISTORY.

SINCE last report, a very great quantity of rain has fallen near Edinburgh. Very little land has here been above one or two days in a state fit for ploughing, and consequently much of the wheat is yet to sow.

Oct. 6.—Both the Chimney-swallow (Hirundo rustica,) and the Martin (Hirundo urbica,) seem to have disappeared since the 1st of the month.

Oct. 12.—In the fields Centaurea Cyanus, Corn Blue-bottle, was still in bloom. Its fine blue colour is noted in the Scottish phrase, "As blae's a *blawort*," for this is the wild flower known by that name. Plentiful crops, in many places, of Pyrethrum inodorum, (Corn Feverfew, or Scentless Mayweed,) now whiten the stubble with their blossoms. It may be worthy of remark, that while this plant is common around Edinburgh, the Anthemis Cotula, or Stinking Mayweed, which resembles it, is very rare, or not at all to be seen—altho' this last is one of the most prevalent and most offensive weeds in the fields in most parts of England. Anthemis arvensis, or Corn Chamomile, is pretty frequent by our way sides, and is still in flower near Ravelstongate, on the great road to Queensferry. Anthemis nobilis, or True Chamomile, grows on Leith Links; and if not indigenous to those downs, it is at least completely naturalized.

Oct. 17.—Saponaria officinalis, Soapwort, is now in bloom by the way side near the Dean, the only place where it grows near Edinburgh. In a garden at Lauriston, Chelone barbata, Bearded-flowered Chelone, is in flower in the open border. Till a few years ago, this, being a native of Chili, was treated as a greenhouse plant. It is now sufficiently inured to our climate, to bear our common winters. In a small pond in Messrs Dicksons' nurseries, Leith Walk, the Ethiopian Calla, (Calla Æthiopica,) from the Cape of Good Hope, is just now flowering in full glory.

Till

Till of late, it was also kept in the green-house, the pots being plunged in large cans filled with water. A Strawberry-tree, (Arbutus Unedo) here shews the fine red fruit of last year, now ripe, and resembling strawberries: the tree is at the same time covered with its elegant simple flowers, the produce of the present season. The existence of the ripe fruit calls to mind the mildness of our last winter; for the new-formed fruit cannot withstand any very severe frost.

Oct. 21.—In digging the foundation, for the monument to Lord Nelson on the Calton-hill, some small and partly-decomposed crystals of the red variety of the Analcime of Hauy were thrown out. The upper part of the hill, where the monument is to be raised, consists of a kind of decomposed trap: this contains a number of druses lined with calcareous spar, and in some of these the analcime appears. This is the rare mineral described by Dr Townson, and by him called Sarcite, from its flesh-colour (σαρκος.) The very surface being sufficiently firm for a foundation, the workmen did not go deep enough to touch on the stratum containing the well-formed and undecomposed crystals, which lies immediately under, and is visible from the quarry below. La Metherie, in his Theory of the Earth, takes notice of the sarcite, and accurately describes it. "On trouve (he says, vol. ii. p. 308.) au Mont Caltonhill, proche d'Edimbourg, un cristal à vingt-quatre facettes trapezoidales; rougeatre, poreux (when decomposing,) terne, comme de la brique."

Oct. 24.—A woodcock was seen, for the first time this season, near Edinburgh.

Oct. 27.—Haddocks begin to be more plentiful in our market. They are caught chiefly on the north side of the frith, off the little town of Cellardikes, by fishermen belonging to that district; and are purchased up, and brought over to Edinburgh, by the Newhaven dealers.

Edinburgh,
28th Oct. 1807. } N.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA *for November* 1807.

Monday, November 2d.

THE planet MARS will be in conjunction with θ *Ophiuchi*, a star of the 4.3 magnitude, situated in the right foot of Ophiuchius. Its latitude being 1°..48′.35″, South, and that of Mars 1°..4′..30″ South; the nearest approach of their centers will be 44′..5″, and the planet will pass to the south of the star.

On the same day the planet MERCURY will be in conjunction with ϑ *Scorpionis*, a star of the 3d magnitude. The latitude of the star being 1°.. 57′..17″ South, and that of Mercury 2°..15′.,20″ South, the distance of their centers at the time of conjunction will be 18′..3″, and Mercury will pass to the south of the star.

Tuesday, November 3d.

The planet MARS will be in conjunction with β *Ophiuchi*, a star of the 3d magnitude, in the right shoulder of Ophiuchius. The shortest distance of their centers will be 8′..48″, and the planet will pass to the south of the star.

Thursday, November 5th.

VENUS will will be stationary in longitude 6ˢ..13°..41″.

The *first* satellite of Jupiter will emerge from his shadow at 26′..50″, past 7 o'clock in the evening.

Friday, November 6th.

The planet SATURN will be in conjunction with the Sun at 30 minutes past 12 o'clock noon.

ECLIPSE

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON, PARTLY VISIBLE.

Sunday, November 15th.

The Moon will suffer a partial eclipse on Sunday morning when she is setting in the West. It begins at $7^h..10'$ in the morning. The Moon sets about $7^h..29'$. The ecliptic conjunction happens at $8^h..1'$: middle of the eclipse at $8^h..11'$; and the Moon will be free of the earth's shadow at $9^h..12$. The digits eclipsed are $3^o..12'$ on the Moon's south limb. The eclipse will be wholly visible to the inhabitants of North America, and the West India Islands.

On the same day, at $38'..48''$ after 5 o'clock in the evening, the *second* satellite of Jupiter will emerge from his shadow.

Monday, November 16th.

The planet Mercury will arrive at his greatest elevation from the Sun, and may be seen in the evening after sunset.

Thursday, November 19th.

The *third* satellite of JUPITER will emerge from behind his shadow at $13'..29''$, after 5 o'clock in the evening.

Friday, November 20th.

The planet MERCURY will be in conjunction with θ Ophiuchi, (see Phenomena for Nov. 23) and will pass about 23 minutes to the South of that star.

Saturday, November 21st.

MARS will be in conjunction with λ *Sagittarii*, and will pass about $57'$ North of that star.

On the same day the first satellite of Jupiter will emerge from his shadow at $47'..23''$ after 6 o'clock in the evening.

Monday, November 23d.

The *Sun* will enter *Sagittarius* at twentyfive minutes past 4 o'clock in the morning.

Tuesday, November 24th.

The planet MERCURY will be stationary in longitude $8^s.\ 19^o,.56'..10''$.

Thursday, November 26th.

The *third* satellite of Jupiter will immerge into his shadow at $41'..32''$ after 5 o'clock in the evening.

VISIBLE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

Sunday, November 29th.

The Sun will suffer a partial eclipse, the whole of which will be visible in this kingdom. The Moon will make her first impression on the Sun's disc, $29\frac{1}{4}$ minutes after 10 o'clock in the morning, at a point 119° from the Sun's vertex, on the right hand.—The visible conjunction will take place at 20 minutes after 11 o'clock. The greatest observation will happen at 23 minutes after 11, and the eclipse will terminate at 18 minutes past 12 o'clock noon. The digits eclipsed, are 3° on the Southern limb of the Sun.

Memoirs of the Progress of MANUFACTURES, CHEMISTRY, SCIENCE, *and the Fine Arts.*

IT has long been a desideratum among manufactuters and dealers in spiritous liquors, as well as for the purposes of revenue, to be able to ascertain, by a simple, easy, and accurate method, the precise specific gravity, and consequently the real strength and value of high-priced and high-taxed liquids. Numerous contrivances have been thought of, and employed with this view; but, among all the methods which have been proposed, none, we are persuaded, is equal in simplicity, accuracy, and facility of application, to the Patent Areometrical Beads, lately announced to the public by J. Lovi of this place; and with this persuasion we have no hesitation in recommending them to those, to whom the use of a simple and accurate instrument is of great importance, in determining the value of high-priced commodities. This recommendation is supported by the opinion of a correspondent,

dent, who is well acquainted with such subjects, as well as by that of several intelligent manufacturers and dealers, who have examined and compared the beads with some of the most accurate hydrometrical instruments, and, after a fair trial, decidedly give the preference to the Beads. —The whole apparatus, consisting of 30 beads, a sliding rule, a thermometer, a glass jar, and brass hook, is contained in a neat small box; and it is accompanied with directions drawn up with great precision and perspicuity, for using it. These directions point out, 1st, In what manner the real strength of spirits may be ascertained at any given temperature, between 40° and 80°: 2d, How much per cent. the spirits to be tried is over or under proof, according to the practice of Spirit dealers: 3d, The proportion of water and the strongest spirits or alçohol, according to the views and language of Excisemen. Such being the utility and accuracy of these Beads, we have no doubt that they must prove a valuable acquisition in determining the strength and value of spirits, both to manfacturers and dealers.

In a collection of the lives of celebrated Danes, recently published, we find some curious particulars relative to M. Psingsten, who had the direction of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, established at Kiel. This truly extraordinary man was born at Kiel, in 1746. In his youth he gave lessons in reading, dancing, and music, and invented a new method of playing, if it may be so expressed, upon the drum. He executed concertos on that instrument, and some years ago gave one for the benefit of the poor. He was led to the idea of employing the sounds of the drum, or any other articulate sounds in the formation of a language. This idea suggested that of another language of signs for the eye, and a third for the touch. Of these he exhibited public experiments, in 1786, at Hamburgh, Copenhagen, and other places. Sentences were written down for him, these he dictated by beat of drum to his son, eleven years of age, who, in his turn, committed them to paper, with all the orthographical errors that were made in them; M. Psingsten did the same with striking a table with the end of a bow belonging to a violin.—

Sir Joseph Banks has recently stated the advantages to be obtained by inuring tender plants, natives of warmer climates, to bear the severity of that of England. In the case of annuals, he mentions, this is effected with little trouble, as all that is requited is to enable them to ripen their seed in a comparatively cold summer, after which the hardest frost will have no power to injure it; but a perennial has to encounter frosts with its buds and annual shoots, that have sometimes been so severe with us as to rend asunder the trunks of our indigenous forest trees. In 1791, some seeds of Zizania aquatica were procured from Canada, and sown in a pond at Spring Grove, near Hounslow. They grew, and produced strong plants, which ripened their seeds. These vegetated in the succeeding spring, and so on every year, the plants springing up from the seeds of the preceding year, and becoming visibly stronger and larger, and rising from deeper parts of the pond, till the year 1804, when several of the plants were six feet high, and the whole pond was in every part covered with them. From this, and other similar experiments, Sir Joseph proposes to sow the seeds of such shrubs as occasionally ripen them in the English climate, after the example of the Zizania, which, in fourteen years, became completely naturalized to our climate.

Remarks

Remarks made in a Tour to ARRAN, *during May and June* 1807.

To the Editor.

SIR,

The following remarks, chiefly connected with Natural History, made in a tour from Bathgate to the island of Arran, are submitted for insertion in your Magazine, should you think them worthy of a place.

THE hills between Bathgate and Glasgow, are composed of those mineral beds usually connected with coal. Beds of greenstone belonging to the coal formation occur in several places, forming low terraced hills. Extensive alluvial depositions on the banks of the Clyde near Glasgow, of clay and sand, are used to make brick and tile.

The country from Glasgow to Renfrew is level, fertile, and well cultivated. Venus's Comb, *Scandix Pecten*; Great Henbit, *Lamium amplexicaule*; Purple sandwort, *Arenaria rubra*, were frequent on the way-side. The Twisting Cord moss, *Funaria hygrometrica*, and the Silvery Thread-moss, *Bryum argenteum*, covered every wall. In the neighbouring fields I heard, for the first time this season, (25th May,) the cry of the *Corncrake*, or Land Rail.

Renfrew, though the county town, and a royal borough, has but little trade, and poor accommodation for travellers. It chiefly consists of one long narrow, dirty street. It was the patrimonial inheritance of the anciently respected, though ultimately unfortunate family of Stuarts, before they ascended the throne of Scotland. It still gives the title of Baron to the Prince of Wales.

At the confluence of the Gryfe and White Cart, there is a handsome bridge with ten arches, and three entrances. Its direct line is from Renfrew to Port-Glasgow, but it receives on the south side from between the rivers, the road from Paisley. Between Inchinnan bridge and Bishopton, several thick beds of white coloured sandstone occur. Wild Angelica, *Angelica sylvestris*; Milkwort, *Polygala vulgaris*; and Crosswort, *Galium cruciatum*, were here in plenty. Plantations are much needed here; those of Southbar are in a thriving state.

Bishopton inn is about twelve miles from Glasgow, and has good accommodation; the Male, Female, and Crested Ferns, were on every wall. In a marsh at Laigh Hatton, observed the *Mnium fontanum* and *palustre*, *Eriophorum polystachion*, and *Pinguicula vulgaris*. The Wild Hyacinth, Primrose, and Dog's Violet, ornamented the banks with their flowers, together with the Greater Stitchwort, *Stellaria holostea*. The rocks from Bishopton to Port-Glasgow are composed of greenstone of various kinds. Many dead shells of the *Venus Islandica* were scattered along the shore of the frith. On the way-side, observed the *Ajuga reptans*, and Early purple Orchis, *Orchis mascula*; in marshes *Sedum villosum*; and along the shore, the common Scurvy-grass. Strata of red coloured sandstone now commence, which continue with little interruption to the new harbour of Ardrossan.

Port-Glasgow is a cleanly, regular built town. The wheels of the carts used here are not above two feet and a half in diameter; and the carts are drawn by slender ponies.

About two miles east from Greenock an excellent quarry of red coloured sandstone is at present wrought. The rock is split with wedges, and blocks of any size can be raised. The strata of sandstone are separated by a bed of iron-shot clay. The stones are used for constructing the new quay of Greenock. The pendulous racemes of the Bird-Cherry,

Cherry, ornamented with their whiteness the brush-wood around the quarry, whilst the drooping flowers of the Water Avens adorned the banks of the neighbouring stream.

About a mile east from Gourock a thick bed of greenstone, with numerous perpendicular clefts, rests on sandstone. In this sandstone, which stretches southward by Gourock House, several appearances of copper ore have been observed. The ore was discovered about eighteen years ago, when attempts were making to find coal. The mine was wrought to advantage for some time, and a considerable quantity of ore obtained. Owing, it is said, to unskilful managers, the expectations of the proprietor were not realized, and the mining operations were abandoned. Although I examined the old workings to the east of Gourock House, but especially those about half a mile south from the village, I could procure no specimens of the ore except a small fragment of copper-pyrites. This was the ore which they chiefly obtained. The stones in the pool of water at the quarry, and in the stream which runs from it, were covered with a green crust of carbonate of copper.

The village of Gourock on the south side of the bay of the same name, consists of one row of houses facing the bay. It has little trade, and contains only about four hundred inhabitants. A ropework belonging to a company in Greenock, employs about forty workmen. A number of small inclosures appear every where on the road between Bishopton and Gourock, showing the number of separate proprietors. Here is no overgrown *Laird* to depopulate the country, and add field to field for the purpose of extending his pleasure-ground, and thus to drive the peaceable inhabitants from their healthy occupations and innocent retreats, to breathe the vitiated air, and suffer by the contaminating influence of a crowded manufacturing town. The numerous scattered hamlets and villas "commodiously neat," occasioned the most pleasant sensations.

To the west of Gourock a bed of greenstone, including crystals of lime-spar and quartz, rests on sandstone. Probably it is the same bed observed on the east side of the bay. The *Corallina officinalis* was growing, and several dead shells of the *Chiton marginatus* were lying in the basons of water left by the retiring tides. Many cart-loads of the *Ulva compressa*, thrown on the beach by the tides, might here be procured for manure. Near Gourock light-house, veins of basalt, from one to forty feet in breadth, traverse the sandstone. I observed one of these, throwing off a branch at an angle of 40°. The vein was divided longitudinally, giving an appearance of stratification. No uncommon induration of the sandstone could be perceived, where in contact with the matter of the vein. On the shore a thin bed of limestone crops out, of a fine splintery fracture, and containing no traces of organized bodies. At Gourock light-house, a range of greenstone rocks again appears; and these are soon succeeded by red sandstone, and sandstone breccia.

At Ardgowan numerous improvements are carrying on. While the heart regretted to see so much fine land preparing for pleasure-ground, and destined to remain in perpetual pasturage, the sight of many young and thriving plantations, and the visible effects of active industry on the neighbouring fields, produced very different feelings. The Wood-Larks were here warbling their pleasant notes, and numerous White-throats were chirping in the hedges.

Innerkip, or as it is commonly called *Old-kirk*, is a small and pleasant village, four miles from Gourock. About a mile south from the village

village on the north side of the hill, a lime quarry is at present working. The coals for burning the stone are usually brought from Glasgow, and cost from eight to nine shillings the cart-load of 12 Cwt. The rock is composed of fragments of limestone, quartz, and sandstone, imbedded in a cement of clay and lime. Nearly one half of the rock is composed of visibly foreign ingredients. These are in part removed before the stones are thrown into the kiln. I could perceive no traces of vegetable or animal petrifactions *. In this place several attempts have been made to find coal, but without success. Opposite Kelly House, strata of sandstone continue to dip to the east, and stretch to the south. In this place numerous veins of basalt traverse the sandstone. I observed a few crystals of zeolite and grains of felspar in the basalt. The matter of the veins appeared in general to be separated from the sandstone by a thin partition of clay. Several stripes of white coloured sandstone traverse the red stone, and appear to be of contemporaneous formation. The strata incline at an angle of 40°.—Among the brushwood south from Kelly House, I observed the Royal Moonwort, *Osmunda regalis*, and the Broad-leaved Garlick, *Allium ursinum*.

After leaving Gourock, the low and fertile island of Bute comes into view, and the peaked summits of the Arran mountains at a distance terminate the prospect. Approaching Skermorly, the beach is formed of *tumblers*, (or rounded travelled stones,) chiefly of primitive rocks.

Largs is a pleasant and cleanly village, much resorted to as a bathing place by company from Glasgow and Paisley. It is famed for the victory which Alexander III. gained over the Norwegians, under their king Haco, in the autumn of 1263, and which brought about the annexation of the Western Isles to the crown of Scotland. The lofty Craig of Ailsa, rising abruptly in the ocean, now came in sight. I observed on the shore, the Sea Stork's-Bill, *Erodium maritimum*; and the Sea Chickweed, *Arenaria peploides*: On the way-side, Wild Valerian, *Valeriana sylvestris*; Hedge Woundwort, *Stachys sylvatica*; and *Asplenium adiantum nigrum*.

Numerous dead shells of the *Echinus spatagus*, which are exceedingly thin and light, were blowing about on the shore. The *Solen ensis*, *Mya truncata*, *Mytilus rugosus*, *Venus rhomboidea*, and *Echinus esculentus*, were also common. Kelburn House possesses a delightful situation. Several fields of good land I observed covered with furze; and the decayed state of the fences informed the traveller of an absent proprietor. At West Kilbride strata of greenstone again appear to rest on sandstone. In several places near the road, I observed the Creeping Tormentil and the Bulbous Crowfoot in flower; and on the shore, the *Arundo arenaria*, or Sea-Reed, and *Pulmonaria maritima*, or Sea Lungwort, not so far advanced.

Near Ardrossan harbour there is a most interesting display of the mineral beds. Thick strata of red sandstone, inclining at an angle of 30°, supply convenient and durable materials for the new harbour. The blocks are conveyed from the quarry to the harbour on carriages which run in metal grooves.—Over these strata of red sandstone, numerous beds of white-coloured sandstone, greenstone, limestone, slate-clay, and clay ironstone, rest in unconformable stratification. The strata of red-coloured sandstone stretch nearly

* This rock resembles in some respects the bed of Limestone Conglomerate on the south side of Arthur's Seat, and a little to the west of the windy glen near the lake. The separate fragments of the Innerkip limestone are much larger, yet both have the same fracture.

nearly north and south, and dip to the east; whereas those rocks which now appear, stretch nearly from east to west, and dip towards the south. These apparently rest on the extremity of the strata of red sandstone in nearly a vertical position. As they recede from the red sandstone, the beds become more horizontal, and fewer appearances of derangement present themselves. A line drawn from the north-east corner of the old burial ground, to the farthest point of the new harbour, would point out the place where the red sandstone terminates, and where a newer and different order of rocks begins *.

As the tract of country which I had passed from Port Glasgow to Ardrossan, consisted of regular strata of red-coloured sand-stone, and sandstone breccia, without any appearances of vegetable impressions, or bituminated wood,—as no strata of limestone containing the remains of marine animals, or beds of slate-clay or bituminous shale appeared,—as the fragments of which the sandstone breccia was composed belonged to older rocks than those which accompany coal, being fragments chiefly of rocks of the primitive formation; I drew the conclusion, that the rocks of the above tract of country, belonged to the *Old Red Sandstone formation, in which beds of coal never occur.* In order to ascertain the truth of this conjecture, I frequently inquired on the road if any attempts had been made to find coal in this district. The uniform answer was, "There is plenty of coal in the different estates between Port Glasgow and Saltcoats; but all the people who have been employed to dig for it have been bribed by the coal-masters to the east and south; and unless we get honest men to conduct the trials, we will never get coal." When I endeavoured to give a more charitable turn to their conclusion, the compliment was paid me, "Like others, you may be interested in saying so." I thus learned, that any attempts hitherto made to find coal, had (as might be expected) been in vain.

It would certainly be an object of considerable importance to the proprietors of estates in this district, to ascertain the inland boundaries of the red sandstone, which visibly extends from Port-Glasgow to Ardrossan, along the coast. Regarding it as destitute of coal, much labour and expence to no purpose, might thus be prevented *. After leaving the red sandstone, beds of white-coloured sandstone, containing fragments of coal, slate clay, bituminous shale, limestone, limestone conglomerate, greenstone, and clay-ironstone, occurred; in short, I now observed those minerals which usually accompany coal.

Ardrossan castle is completely in ruins, only a few bare walls remaining. The burial ground, which appears to have been used at no distant period by the inhabitants of Saltcoats, is now an open field; the wall is pulled down; the cattle browse over the graves, and the monuments are converted into rubbing posts for the cows! Horrid sacrilege, thus to insult the ashes of the dead!

On the hill of the castle, *Saxifraga granulata*, and *Veronica serpyllifolia* were in flower; and the rock was spotted red with *Lichen ventosus*. About half a mile north from Saltcoats several beds of limestone make their appearance

* When the rocks are removed from the bottom of the harbour, the junction of these two rocks will be clearly perceived.

* In a subsequent part of this tour the connection of these strata of red sandstone, with similar strata in some other parts of Scotland, will be pointed out.

pearance on the shore, containing petrifactions of Anomiæ, Cornua Ammonis, and Entrochi. On the north side of the harbour of Saltcoats, there are several beds of white-coloured sandstone with vegetable impressions, together with slate-clay and bituminous shale. Among these I observed a bed of common bituminous coal, 13 inches thick, resting on slate-clay, and covered by a bed of greenstone 5 feet thick; the greenstone covered in its turn by beds of slate-clay and of sandstone. A few basalt veins traverse these beds on the north side of the harbour, without producing any great degree of induration. A thick bed of greenstone forms a durable wall for the harbour. It inclines to the horizon at an angle of 17°, and is covered by beds of slate-clay, and a fossil intermediate between slate-clay and flinty-slate. In the greenstone I observed several floating pieces of the last-mentioned fossil, in position parallel with the surface of the bed. To the east of Saltcoats numerous beds of coal have long been wrought. A very considerable quantity of salt is yearly manufactured in Saltcoats, from the sea-water. The village has received its name from this manufacture. A number of vessel- belong to this port. Its trade will suffer much when the canal between Paisley and Ardrossan, and the new harbour at the latter place, shall be completed. Between Saltcoats and Irvine there are a number of hillocks of blown red sand. Their burnt-like aspect conveys to the mind the idea of a dreadful conflagration. On the shore the following Fuci were lying in abundance: *Fucus nodosus*, *serratus*, *alatus*, *digitatus*, and *saccharinus*. The bottom of the harbour was covered with the waving threads of the *Fucus filum*. A number of the Fuci were incrusted with the *Flustra pilosa*.—Among the sea-weed were several dead Star-fish, not of the most common kind, but the *Asterias violacea* of Pennant *.

To be continued.

Gaelic Etymologies *and* Antiquities.

Breddon-Bay, *i. e. Bri Dun Bay*, *i. e.* the Bay of the high Fort. *Bri* in the Gaelic signifies high. It has been corrupted into *Bre* or *Brae*, which many have supposed (but erroneously) to be of *Saxon* origin. Where this high Fort stood, must now be matter of mere conjecture, as no vestige of it remains. It is, however, extremely probable it stood on the summit of the high ground about a quarter of a mile back from the Bay. Many of our ancient *Duns* are eradicated, and others are castellated and modernized. A few, however, still remain to evince the original structure. They consisted of a heap of stones encircling the summit of a tapering hill, and served the double purpose of offence and defence. A predatory party of Danes, about the 9th century, landed in Murray-shire, and being harassed by the Scots, betook themselves to a *Dun*; and defended themselves most obstinately, by hurling down stones on their assailants. The Dun is the most simple, as well as the most ancient of all the Caledonian Forts.

Dunnotter, *i. e.* Dun Ottir, *i. e.* the Fort on the shelve projecting into the sea, which admirably describes its local situation, and distinguishes it from *Bri Dun*, before mentioned. Dunnotter Castle stands at the western extremity of *Breddon* Bay, in the neighbourhood of Stonehaven. There is also a small Dun on a rock at the eastern extremity of the Bay, named *Dunie*, *i. e. Dunan*, *i. e.* the little Fort.

Bred-

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* Brit. Zool. vol. iv. tab. 30. fig. 56.

Breddon Bay, from the number of forts on it, appears anciently to have been a place of great consequence. Besides *Dun-Bri*, *Dun Ottir*, and *Dunie*, there is also a circular encampment of several acres, nearly surrounded by the sea, and secured on the land side by a fosse and rampart. Dunnotter Castle is well known as one of the most impregnable forts in Scotland. It is an immense pile of building. As no vestige of *Dun-Bri*, or *Dunie*, remains but the names, it is probable they were demolished in order to furnish materials for this immense edifice, which was built in its present castellated form, in the 14th century, by the Marischal family.

BROUGHTY-CASTLE stands on an insulated spot near the mouth of the Tay, and is well calculated for a place of strength. The adjection of the epithet Castle (as in the case of Dun-Ottir aforesaid) is clearly expressive of the alteration it has undergone, from a simple Caledonian Dun, to a modern castellated Fort. I had occasion to shew, in a former communication, that after the introduction of the Saxon language into England, and by degrees into Scotland, what was formerly called a Dun was now called a Burgh. The Gaelic *Dun*, and the Saxon or Danish *Burgh*, are synonimous. *Broughty*, divested of its provincial pronunciation and orthography, is evidently Burgh-Tay, *i. e.* the Fort of Tay. *Burgh-Tay*, we are certain, was not a Danish or Saxon, but a Caledonian Fort, and has a fair claim to a Caledonian name. We are certain that *Dunedin* was Saxonized into Edinburgh, and there appears little doubt, that *Dun Tay*, as well as many other places, shared the same fate. *Burgh-Tay* is therefore in all likelihood the original *Taodunum*, or *Dun Tay*, now corruptly pronounced *Dundee*.

CULLOCH, *i. e. Cill-loch*, *i. e.* the Temple Loch. Culloch is the name of a farm in the parish of Orr, in the south of Galloway. The division and subdivision of property has tended not a little to perplex and obscure the antiquities of Scotland. Sometimes a remote corner of the property is retained by the proprietor under the original name, while the antiquity which gave name to the whole property lies in that part which is disposed of, and receives a new name from its new possessor. By this means the antiquity often lies in one property, and the name in another. This is remarkably the case in the present instance. About half a mile from Culloch, are the remains of a remarkable Druidical Temple, known now only by the name of the *Kirkton* steps. It seems to have taken this modern name from the circumstance of its circular stones having beentaken down, and laid as steps to afford a passage over a small burn on the road to the Kirkton of Orr. On one of these stepping-stones is the impression of a naked foot, deeply indented, and extremely natural. All that now remains standing of this temple, is the centre stone, about 25 or 30 feet high above ground. The loch is now converted into an extensive moss by the operation of draining, and reached from the temple to the town of Blaiket, a distance of two miles. Had it not been for the name of this farm, which clearly points out the situation of this temple on the confines of the loch, this immense stone might well have been mistaken for a sepulchral obelisk, to which it bears much more resemblance than to a temple, stript as it now is of its other appendages.

MACALLA, *i. e.* the Son of the Cliff. *Schaw*, in his Gaelic dictionary, confounds this word with *Mucalla*, *i. e.* the Pig of the Cliff, than which nothing can be more ridiculous. I grant, indeed, that in a language whose orthography is so unsettled as that of the Gaelic, it may be difficult to distinguish between the pro-

pronunciation of the two words; but, independent of this circumstance, there is sufficient evidence for discarding *Muccalla* altogether, as a mere spurious intrusion.

Macalla is commonly rendered into English in one word, viz. *Echo*, and indeed very correctly. The Germans have their *Erle Koning*, or Spirit of the Wood. The people at Leadhills believe that there is a "Spirit of the Lead," as firmly as they believe any article of the creed. The uniform belief of the eastern nations (from whom the Gael derived their origin, their language, and their religion,) in Genii, &c. is universally known. It appears to have been the general practice of mankind to ascribe whatever they did not understand, to a superior agency. The *Gael* therefore naturally enough ascribed this phænomenon to *Macalla*, the Son, or the Spirit of the Rock.

Ovid probably exhausts the Greek and Latin mythology respecting *Echo*. The accounts he gives of her tricks is by no means improbable. Before the true cause was found out, this loquacious lady must have been a great annoyance to mankind. It is, however, evident, from the very name *Echo*, that the Greeks and Romans had traced this phenomenon to its true philosophical cause, for Echo literally signifies the reverberation, or the repercussion of sound. The Greek and Roman *Echo* must therefore yield, in point of antiquity, to the Gaelic Macalla, as the latter is a name prior, but the former posterior, to the solution of the phenomenon.

BRITAIN, *i. e.* Bri-Tan, *i. e.* the high or hilly country. When the first Gauls (who also spoke the Gaelic language) landed in Britain, they would naturally take the shortest passage, viz. from Calais to Dover, and seeing the tremendous cliffs, might with great propriety give it the name of *Bri-Tan*. This etymology has been hunted for every where, but where it is to be found, namely in the Aboriginal language of the country.

I cannot here omit mentioning the ancient name of Scotland, viz. *Albin*, *i. e.* the rocky hills. There can hardly be a doubt, but the Romans borrowed their Britannia from Bri-Tan, and their Albion from Albin. I am at a loss however to ascertain, by what means Albin. which comprehended only a part of Scotland, came to be used as a general name for the whole island.

12th September 1807. MILO.

Reply to "*Thoughts on the* FUNDING SYSTEM."

To the Editor.

SIR,

IN the Number of your Magazine for March last, I observe a paper entitled, "Thoughts on the funding system." As I conceive that the gloomy view of the state of our finances, taken by your ingenious correspondent, is the effect of an erroneous supposition regarding the redemption of the national debt, I shall trouble you with a few observations on his paper.

The funding system, your correspondent justly observes, furnishes a nation with great resources;—but I cannot agree with him as to the consequences which he ascribes to it.—In the time of war, or on any great emergency, it may, I apprehend, be resorted to with equal safety and efficiency. I am aware, however, that it may be carried to too great an extent; and this is perhaps the case with Great Britain.

The point on which I can by no means agree with your able correspondent, is regarding the efficiency of the sinking fund for the redemption of the national debt. This is, indeed,

indeed, the great scope of his observations. The sinking fund, the author assumes, will, in time of peace, redeem annually L. 12,000,000 of the national debt. The stock holders who sell out to this amount, must, as he observes, be paid in Bank of England notes. So far Amyntor's statement is correct.—But it is an erroneous supposition, that for this annual payment of L. 12,000,000, the Bank of England will, in ten years, have issued notes to the amount of L. 120,000,000. If this were the case, the consequence would truly be disastrous. The Bank of England, not being in possession of specie in any respect adequate to the demands which so great a circulation must occasion, would, as the author observes, be under the necessity of calling in the aid of Government to guarantee their notes. In this event, it is evident, the Government would be in their original predicament; the national debt would remain unextinguished, and this attempt to redeem it would merely have the pernicious effect of lessening the national credit. A little consideration, however, will shew that there is not the least necessity for the issuing of notes by the Bank of England to such an amount, in order to answer this annual payment. The stockholder, on coming to the Bank for payment of his share of Government stock, will be offered the notes of the Bank to the amount of his shares; but, as his money has been lying for perhaps many years sunk in Government security, (and this is the case with a great many proprietors of stock,) he may have no immediate occasion for it; and therefore, instead of accepting of their notes, he purchases bank of England stock, or perhaps some other government stock, which it is not meant at that time to redeem, and a transfer is made in their books, without a single note being being put into circulation.

And supposing a proprietor of stock does accept of Bank-of-England notes in payment of his shares of government stock, perhaps to the amount of several thousands,—what is he to do with this money? He probably goes that very day on which he has sold out, and buys East India Stock, or invests his money in some other great mercantile concern. In this event, and it is the one which would happen in most instances, all these notes will be very soon, perhaps immediately, returned upon the Bank, and placed to the credit of these different companies. In short, whatever use is made of the notes thus paid away to the different stockholders, a very great proportion of them must return upon the Bank, and will be again issued from their coffers in payment of more government stock.

What happens daily in the circulation of specie, is illustrative of paper currency. Every piece of money, in the course of one day's circulation, represents many different articles. In like manner, the same individual note which is issued to day, as payment of L. 100 of stock, will be issued the next day in payment of the same amount due to another person; again to a third person, and so on. Were it attempted to pay off a very great part of the national debt at once, without any fund for that purpose, but merely by issuing new Bank-of-England notes, the consequence would be precisely as Amyntor supposes. But, as the sum to be paid off annually is provided for by a fund appropriated to that purpose; and as, by far the greatest part of the notes so issued annually, must, before the next year's redemption, come again into the coffers of the Bank, and thus supply the annual demand, it is plain, that there

there cannot be any necessity for the issuing of new notes annually corresponding to the sum which the sinking fund will annually redeem.

It is true, as Amyntor states, that "it is paper which Government borrow, and they have nothing but paper to pay with." But there is no nation which possesses specie corresponding to every article which is the subject of commerce. Nor is there any necessity for it. If the person who, in return for a commodity with which I supply him, gives me his obligation for payment in specie when demanded, possesses property equal to the value which it contains, and if this obligation will pass current among those with whom I transact business, it is of no consequence that I am not paid in specie. Specie is equally, with paper money, the sign of merchandize, and differs from it only in being more fitted for general circulation by its durability and intrinsic value.

In order to elucidate the picture which he has drawn of the consequences of the sinking fund, the author proceeds to consider peace as producing a decrease of our trade and manufactures, and that consequently the Bank will be called upon to convert their notes into specie, to enable the Stockholders who have paid off, to invest their money in foreign funds. That peace will be prejudicial to our trade, I shall not take upon me to deny; though this may perhaps not be to the extent dreaded by many. Some branches of trade will no doubt suffer a diminution in consequence of peace; but even though trade in general were to be affected by it, I apprehend its effects would only be temporary. It is true, the French and other nations will endeavour to rival us in manufactures, and to undersell us in foreign markets; but if, under the pressure of such heavy taxes as the war has rendered necessary, we are able to undersell all nations, it is not to be expected that they will be able to furnish their goods at a cheaper rate than that at which we will then be able to afford them. For, it is to be remembered, that were the foreign goods equal in quality and cheapness to British commodities, they would find a market, among neutral nations at least, even at present, by means of neutral bottoms. Besides, it must require some time before France can establish her manufactures, and bring them to perfection, as the pressure of conscriptions and taxations, and the superiority in the quality and cheapness of our goods, and the security of our trade, have, during the war, in some degree damped her commercial ardour. In consequence of peace, adventurers from this country, may perhaps, be induced to settle on the continent; but it is to be remembered, that the prospect of internal security is not so flattering there as in this country, which has not only braved foreign attacks, but remains untainted with revolutionary principles. It is also to be considered, that peace will open new channels of trade; that the trade with all the continent will be direct and secure; and that a great part of the riches which neutral nations at present drain from us, in consequence of the war, will be circulated amongst our own traders.—If, in addition to these considerations, we reflect on the wealth which must arise from a judicious employment of our sailors in fisheries, and on the increase of trade produced by the completion of those plans of internal navigation, and other great national undertakings, which are retarded by the want of men and money, which the war occasions; we may perhaps view, without envy, the attempts of foreign nations to rival us in trade and manufactures.—There is thus no ground for the author's supposition that the money, at present

present sunk in government security, will, in the event of peace, be invested in foreign funds; or at least this cannot happen to any very great extent.

But even were the effect of peace to be as the author supposes, still it certainly is not requisite that specie to the amount of such transfers be made from Britain into foreign countries. The credit of the Bank of England is well known, and payments in their notes accepted of by foreigners. Admitting, however, for the sake of argument, that the case were otherwise, cannot the transactions be made by means of bills thro' the intervention of banking houses in the two countries, accustomed to transact business with one another, whose payments in specie must ultimately depend on the balance of their mutual accounts; or, may not such transfers be made by means of goods consigned to a foreign agent; the amount of which, when sold, may be invested in the fund wished by the owner.

From the above considerations, I trust it will appear, that the conclusion to which Amyntor has been led, is founded on a misconception of the manner in which the national debt is to be redeemed; and that there is no reason to doubt, that the sinking fund will, by proper management, and by attention to its original institution, be attended with the beneficial effect which it is meant to produce. That it may be attended with this consequence, every lover of his country will join with me in wishing. *J. L.*

Humorous Strictures on Modern Fashionable Novels.

To the Editor.

SIR,

If you judge the merit of the following Remarks on Novels sufficient to entitle them to a place in your most useful Miscellany, I beg you will insert them in your next number; and I shall consider myself much honoured.

"Quod si me——inseres
Sublimi feriam sidera vertice."

Yours, &c.

September 12th, 1807. *Zoilus.*

HAVING heard in my youth, that reading novels depraves the taste, unhinges the judgment, incapacitates it from prosecuting any rational or scientific study, and has nearly the same effects as the draught which Circe gave to Ulysses' sailors, I long ago determined with myself never to read any book which in the smallest degree resembled novel or romance. I adhered steadily to this resolution for a long time; but finding myself often very much at a loss in companies, where a novel happened to be the subject of conversation, I thought it necessary to read the more celebrated of them, that I might be able to take part in any desultory conversation on their merits or their style. In putting my plan into execution, I naturally wished to read that novel first, which I had so often heard extolled as full of the most ludicrous adventures: but in reading Don Quixote, I must confess that I experienced a disappointment which the great reputation of the book little led me to expect. Though this novel had the most beneficial effect in eradicating the prejudices of mankind which existed at the time it was written, yet I cannot conceive how it should *still* maintain its character as a book full of the most *laughable* adventures, seeing the circumstances of the times which determined its utility, and its reputation, have long ceased to exist. No one but a maniac could take a wind-mill for an armed Knight! for surely a wind-mill bears no more resemblance to a Knight, than (to use a sailor's simile) a *pound* of *Tobacco* bears to a *puncheon* of

of *Rum*. The rest of the Don's adventures are so much akin to this one, that instead of *laughter*, they only excite in me *pity* for the *mad-man*. The generality of readers sit down to a humourous book, fully determined to laugh at every thing:—so that they impose upon themselves, and suppose every attempt which the author makes at wit or humour to be *really* so.

The next I read, was the Fool of Quality. This author has pourtrayed the creature of a heated imagination, rather than a human being. Every novel should hold the mirror up to nature; but this author's hero is a god, and not a man.

Probably, from the freedom of my remarks, my taste will be called in question; but I am convinced, that if every reader would but *dare* to think for himself, he would be nearly of my opinion. Some novels, as well as other books, have crept into a reputation which they ill deserve, and maintain it merely from the readers' suffering themselves to be *led* by the *nose*, by that monster, Public Opinion, which, with its usual inconsistency, and caprice, has impressed the stamp of excellence on such performances.

It would be endless to recount all the novels I perused, or all the absurdities in them which shocked me. There is a degree of *sameness* which pervades all of them. The plot is in general so shallow and ill-concerted, that a reader of ordinary penetration can see the issue before he has read half-a-dozen chapters of their unnatural narrative. These writers have also committed another very material error: if they wish to distinguish any of the characters in their book for probity and virtue, they generally paint him struggling with embarrassments in his fortune *, and placed in situations of peculiar difficulty or distres. Although we observe a *seeming* inconsistency in the distribution of good and evil in the world, yet, do not the good and virtuous, even in this life, often enjoy the smiles of fortune?

Much dissatisfied with these compositions, I turned myself to those novels written by ladies, hoping in them to find more delicacy of sentiment, and a juster portrait of human nature. But here, also, fresh absurdities excited in my mind fresh disgust: for, besides the faults common to their compositions with those of our own sex, these *Authoresses*, to the imminent danger of the purity and beauty of the English language, are in the habit of interlarding their style with French words and French idioms! Nothing is more common than to meet with such expressions as the following: "She treated me with a great deal of *hauteur*"—"He answered with *sang froid*"—"This was my *coup de main*"—"He has a *penchant*"—"She has committed a *faux pauz*,"—&c. &c.

"O tempore, O mores!!"

Though some superficial readers may regard such expressions as embellishments to the composition, yet every intelligent person will regard them as *scare-crows*, set up to deter the unwary, not only from adopting such expressions, but also from even reading that novel. Had I the "fluent quill" of Addison, to persuade; or the terrific gorgon-like *phiz* of Johnson, to frighten mankind into a concurrence with my sentiments, I would wage an eternal war against these *barbarisms*, so hostile to the genius of the English language, until I should expel them, not only from the writings of ladies, but also from our *public newspapers*, (in which they seem to be very much in vogue:) I would persecute them, till, instead of being reckoned *fashionable*, they would only be regarded as low and despicable French *emissaries*, whose only use is to contaminate the purity, and degrade

* See the "Man of the World," by Mr M'Kenzie.

grade the sublimity of our elegant language! But, as I feel myself unequal to such an undertaking, I should be happy to see some person of greater abilities take up his pen in vindication of the genius of our language, and repress this growing evil.

As the English language, so nervous and forcible, is fully capable of expressing all our ideas without the aid of terms and idioms borrowed from the French, or any language whatsoever; it has cost me much pains to find out what motives can influence these female novel-writers to introduce such terms into their narrative. However, after long investigation, and from diving deep into *female secrets*, I *have discovered* their great motive. As the making of this discovery has obliged me to exert all my acumen, I certainly pique myself as much upon it as Plato did upon his ἥυρηκα, or celebrated discovery in mathematics. It is here necessary to tell the reader, and I hope I shall soon prove it to him, that *artificial teeth* are the true cause of this frequent introduction of French words. But as the reader will not, I suppose, be able to see the smallest ground for my stating artificial teeth as the cause, I shall proceed to state my reasons for thinking so.

About that time of life, when all her *teeth* have bid an *eternal adieu* to their sockets, and when her being obliged to *lead apes* in hell is no longer a *probability*, the female sets about writing a novel, in order to divert that chagrin which is the inseparable companion of old maids.

N. B. Previously to her beginning her novel, she applies to her dentist for a set of *artificial teeth*, to supply the place of the *natural* ones, which, (like her lovers,) have contemptuously left her in her old age.

An eminent writer * on anatomy, who certainly understands such matters far better than I do, makes the following remark: "The enamel of the teeth of the English is almost always cracked, whereas that of the teeth of the French is commonly very perfect; for this reason, dentists obtain teeth from France in order to ornament the mouths of our females." As the set of teeth with which the dentist supplies our *Authoress* came originally from France, is it not very obvious and natural, that she will have a predilection for the manners and the *language* of that people who have conferred upon her an *inestimable benefit*, in supplying her with a set of teeth which will defy the ravages of time? French *teeth*, then, (and may I not add) French *words*, are never *out* of her *mouth*; and it is impossible but that a few of the latter should appear in her style and conversation, since she has such a *grateful* regard for the language of that well-teethed nation. This I presume to be the true cause of the introduction of these words into *female* writings, and I suspect that we will be obliged to have our ears grated with these barbarisms, so long as it is fashionable for these *aged female novel writers* to wear artificial French teeth.

These female writers also, instead of drawing the portrait of their heroes and heroines as they really exist in nature, have painted them according to their own notions of propriety: and put into their mouths such sentiments as we cannot mistake to be only those of the writer behind the scenes.

In short, among the numberless novels which are already in print, and which are yearly accumulating, very few, I believe, will be found deserving of the perusal of an intelligent reader. Though all these novel-writers pretend "to serve up to us a dish of Human Nature," yet the generality of them *dress* it so roughly, and spoil and mismanage it so much in the *cooking*, that their dish is so unsavoury to my palate, as often to excite

nausea,

* Dr Hooper.

nausea, and even *vomiting*. I bear as great an antipathy to their *treat* as an Englishman bears to a Scotch *Haggies!!* Yet, (*mirabile dictu*,) the fair sex are remarkably fond of these feasts, for as fast as the author can serve it up, "as fast they'll gulp it down," and I have often wondered how their *delicate* stomachs can *digest* such crude and ill-concocted food.

Although I entertain a very poor opinion of the generality of our novels, yet there are some from which I cannot withhold my most unlimited approbation. From some of them, much knowledge of the world, and many hints with regard to the regulation of our moral conduct may be derived. I forbear mentioning any of the novels which I entertain so favourable an opinion of, as the sagacious reader will easily discover to what compositions of this kind the above observations will or will not apply.

Z.

Memoir of the late COLONEL M'LEOD, *who fell commanding a detachment stationed to cover the siege of Rosetta in Egypt.*

THE subject of this biographical sketch was the second son of Donald M'Leod, Esq. of Geanies, Sheriff Depute of the county of Ross; a gentleman possessed of every quality which can insure the respect and esteem of all who have the pleasure of knowing him. Patrick M'Leod was born on the 19th April, 1776, and from his earliest infancy is said to have displayed the strongest bias for his future profession. He received the early part of his education in his father's house under the tuition of the Rev. Robert Smith, minister of Cromarty, for whom, as a tutor and a friend, he ever manifested the strongest regard. The grammar school of Old Aberdeen, we believe, has also the merit of contributing to the instruction which employed his youthful years. But the studies which are prosecuted in the abodes of lettered privacy, and under the parental roof, had not that dazzling charm for the heart of the young M'Leod with which the field of glory captivates the fancy of youth. With the ardour peculiar to such as are destined to be the Champions of their country, and to perform actions which shed a lustre on mankind, he anxiously wished to share the dangers of the field, and sighed to "gain a name in arms."

For this purpose he obtained, in 1791, permission to attend for some time the military Academy at Woolwich, from whence he removed to the military College at Brunswick, where he remained for twelve or eighteen months, an active admirer and diligent student of the arts of war.

On leaving Brunswick he entered the army, and held the rank of Lieutenant in that distinguished corps, the 42d regiment, which he accompanied to the Continent in 1793. During his stay in the low countries, then the theatre of war, he had an opportunity of improving his knowledge of military tactics, but it was his fortune not to be engaged in any remarkable action; and he was often heard to lament that no signal occasion offered for a display of that enthusiasm which he had so early imbibed and long cherished; a regret which was only equalled by that of those who knew his skill, and could confide in his judgement. In the following year, he returned to his native country, and warmly engaged in the recruiting service. His rank in life, and the esteem in which he was held by his countrymen, soon enabled him to raise a company for the second battalion of the 78th regiment of foot, with which he shortly after joined the army under the command of Major-General Sir Alured Clark, and Sir James Craig, destined for the capture of the Cape of Good Hope.

On obtaining possession of this valuable

luable settlement, the conquest of which was attended with so little bloodshed, from the wisdom of those to whom the enterprise was intrusted, Captain M'Leod was, on account of his merit, appointed to be Fort-Major at Cape Town, where he might have remained with honour to himself and advantage to his pecuniary concerns, had he been actuated by motives of interest. But his regiment being ordered to Bengal, and preferring active duty to every other consideration, he gave up his place at the Cape to join the regiment, then commanded by General M'Kenzie Fraser.

In 1796 he proceeded with the battalion to India, where it was shortly afterwards incorporated with the 1st battalion of the same regiment. During part of his stay in India, he was Paymaster to the regiment, and at different periods filled several distinguished staff appointments.

In regions wherein are displayed all the power and splendour of wide extended empire, where new fields of glory and ambition open to adventurers of every description, and which supply the rest of the world with all that pride desires and luxury enjoys, it was his lot to see his prospects dashed with a melancholy, which a state of ill health, then beginning to prey upon his constitution, seldom fails to create. Notwithstanding the secret ravage which the climate continued to make on his health, he remained in that country till the end of the year 1801, when in consequence of this circumstance he returned to Britain.

On the re-establishment of health, he was unwilling to remain inactive, at a time when the country had no sooner felt the tranquillity of peace than she was again plunged in a war, which still continues to call for a display of her best energies in defence of every thing that can be dear to us as rational beings.

In 1802 he, therefore, procured the Majority of the regiment, and in the season following, when war was openly declared, he was appointed Colonel of a battalion, composed of detachments of the regiments then in India, stationed in the island of Guernsey, where he had also the command of a district of coast. Wherever he was stationed, it must have been peculiarly gratifying to him to find that he stood high in the opinion of all who were in intimacy with him, and especially of his superior Officers. While at Guernsey under the command of General Doyle, he met with distinguished marks of his approbation, and was still more gratified by his unqualified approval of a plan of defence of that Island drawn up by Colonel M'Leod, and submitted to his Excellency (then General Doyle) for his inspection.

In 1804, General M'Kenzie Fraser's offer of raising a second battalion to the 78th regiment being accepted by Government, Col. M'Leod was appointed Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of it. After forming part of Lieutenant General Sir John Moore's battalion of brigade on the coast of Sussex, the regiment, on being embodied, was ordered abroad; and in October 1805 he sailed with it for Gibraltar, where, after remaining some months, they proceeded to Sicily.

The proudest period of Colonel M'Leod's life was now approaching. His regiment was in the number of those who were sent under Sir John Stewart, to make a descent into Calabria. He was present at the landing on the 28th of June, in a bay of the Gulf of St Euphemia, and the officer who commanded the enemy's force in the bay surrendered to a detachment from his battalion. The following account of the battle of Maida, which he gave in a letter to General Fraser, shews his own share in it, and gives one of the fullest accounts

counts that has appeared of that distinguished action.

"Thanks to the Supreme Disposer of all events! the honour of this portion of the British Army, and the reputation of the service at large, was saved and supported by the fortunate appearance of General Regnier with his army on the forenoon of the 3d;—he took up his position on a ridge of heights parallel to our line, bounding the other extremity of the plain, but with *his right* opposite to *our left*, and, consequently, so menacing that flank of our position, as to render some change necessary. I was ordered with the 78th to occupy the village of St Euphemia, and to cover, by this position, the left flank of the army; the rest of the evening was taken up, on our side, in closely reconnoitring the enemy's force and position; and we discovered General Regnier similarly employed on the plain with an escort of 50 dragoons. Our information with respect to the enemy's force was very unsatisfactory, and, as it afterwards proved, false;—but that information had, perhaps, one good effect in giving our army an impression, that we were going to attack inferior numbers. At eight o'clock at night, I moved, by order, with the 78th regiment, to support the advanced corps, and took post, in retired Echellon, to their left, where we lay under our arms until three o'clock, when the whole army descended into the plain, in columns of Brigade, right in front, the Light Infantry being that nearest to the enemy; the 78th, and 81st in the next parallel, for the immediate support of the Light Infantry; General Cole's Brigade, followed by Col. Oswald's, at some greater distance, formed a third parallel; Sir Sidney Smith, at this time, took up a position with his ships and boats to act as circumstances might happen; but, from the position of the two armies, no co-operation from the Navy could take place, much to the annoyance of that gallant Knight. A vast plain, extending from four to six miles in breadth, and flanked by chains of mountains which run nearly parallel from sea to sea, and which form the interior boundaries of the two Calabrias, served to favour the manœuvres of both armies, and certainly did offer an opportunity for the fairest play in the expected conflict: this singular feature of ground communicates across from sea to sea, narrowing as it approaches the Adriatic.

About six o'clock in the morning, we had gained sufficient ground on the direction parallel to the supposed left flanks of the enemy, to form our line for the attack; Sir John Stewart's intention being, obviously, to draw Regnier from his strong position, and oblige him, by threatning his left flank, to fight on equal terms on the plain; while we formed, Regnier, (as might be expected,) dextrously changed his front, and drew up in order of battle opposite to us on the plain, his flanks so extended as to point out how greatly we were misinformed as to his actual strength. The Light Brigade, which formed the right of our line, were now about a mile distant from the enemy; the 78th, and 81st, about 200 yards, retired in Echellon position, to their left; in this order we advanced in line, (as our General directed) to *feel* the enemy; we halted about 1000 yards from them, when the 78th and 81st were ordered up into line with the Light Infantry, and the action then commenced by the field pieces, posted between the Light Infantry, and the 78th cannonading the enemy's line; a column of cavalry was perceived attempting to separate the two corps, but our field pieces kept them at bay. They then attempted to turn the left of the 81st, but General Cole's brigade shewing themselves at this critical moment, they

inclined off further to their right, with the apparent view of turning our left, whenever an opportunity offered: but the 20th Regiment, which had just been landed on the beach, threw themselves unperceived into a wood on the flank of this cavalry, opened their fire, and so dispersed them, that they never rallied again in that direction; while this attempt to turn our left flank so completely failed, his attempt to turn our right was rendered more completely abortive.

The Light Infantry, 78th, and 81st, were, as I formerly mentioned, about 1000 yards from the enemy, who were advancing at this time upon us in the most perfect order; the four-pounders on the right of the 78th fired about four rounds, one of which unhorsed an officer that appeared to command the regiment directly opposed to us, and whose superb saddle is now a regimental trophy, to be sent to you by the Quarter-Master, who picked it up while we were otherwise employed. Having now ascertained that Col. Kempt meant to fire a volley and then charge, I judged that the 78th could be guided by no better principle, and I proposed it accordingly: no rapture of enthusiasm ever enjoyed by any mortal could exceed my sensation at observing, not only the firmness and deliberation, but the universal disposition to order and implicit obedience to the different directions that were necessary, by the officers and men of the Battalion. My mind, though much engaged, was thereby made calm and tranquil, and I confidently predicted the glory of the day. The obvious ardour of individuals, the enthusiasm of the whole, inspired a decided confidence, while it produced a proud contempt for the foe they were about to combat. Having permitted the enemy to advance about 200 yards nearer with our arms at the shoulder, both corps threw in a heavy fire, and instantly afterwards advanced to the charge in double quick time: as soon as the smoke had completely dispersed, we could discern our enemy with whom we expected to come in contact, distant about 150 yards, to be retiring with the same speed that we advanced: with a shout of victory, and quickening our pace, we still endeavoured to close with them, but without success. About this time, General Aekland, who followed in rear of the 78th columns during the charge, observed to me, that our flanks were exposed and unprotected, and desired a halt, when we found the 78th to be in advance of the whole army. The Light Infantry upon our right, having had the good fortune to close with the Regiment immediately opposite to them, were delayed by the slaughter, nay almost annihilation, of Bonaparte's favourite corps. Our halt had occasioned the same effect in the enemy's regiment opposed to us at a respectable distance, who appeared inclined to make another stand; but upon the Light Infantry and 81st coming up again upon our flanks we pushed forwards, after giving them a close fire with huzzas of victory, and forced the troops in our front to break and fly in every direction. The enemy's left being thus broke and routed, the right and centre shewed a disposition to retire, which they soon after did in tolerable order, covered by their cavalry, the 78th and Light Infantry being the only corps permitted to pursue them, which was done for upwards of three miles, taking a number of prisoners.

Major Stewart, from whom I had received essential assistance in the commencement of the action, received a severe wound in the arm, Captains M'Pherson and M'Gregor, Lieutenant M'Kay, Ensigns Colin M'Kenzie and M'Gregor are also severely wounded, but none of them dangerously,

ously, and are now doing very well, and never quitted the field while the battle lasted. They, as well as all my officers, have my eternal thanks and gratitude for the valuable military qualities they exhibited, independent of personal bravery. Our colours bear very decided and honourable marks of the engagement, being torn and shot through with shell splinters, grape and musquetry.

I was wounded toward the conclusion of the action by a rifle-ball, which grazed my left side, within a quarter of an inch of my heart. The shot nearly unhorsed me; a Serjeant of the grenadiers supported my fall: coming to myself a few seconds after, and finding my breathing not affected, I mounted, and never have quitted the Battalion since: my side is inflamed and bruised, but it is of no consequence whatever. The spur of my right heel was shot away, a few minutes before, without doing me any mischief. The loss of the Battalion in killed and wounded amounts to 92. It is astonishing how few we lost, considering the very heavy fire under which we were during the whole of the action. The day after the action exhibited the effects of war in the most horrid colours; the number of the killed and wounded, on the enemy's side, who were found in the fields and in the woods, much exceeded what we had any conception of, whilst it made manifest the excellent direction of our fire.

The 78th fought in their *complete Highland garb*, which is supposed to have excited no small degree uf terror in our immediate antagonists, the 42d regiment of the French line, who, I find, were a corps of Grenadiers."

A few circumstances remain to be mentioned, to complete the detail of the success of Colonel M'Leod, with the troops under his command, while in Calabria. After the battle of Maida, the French took the Road to Cotrone, and Colonel M'Leod was detached by Sir John Stewart, with the 78th, and a foreign regiment *(Les Chasseurs Britannique,)* to attack the rear of the enemy now retreating, and to dislodge them entirely from Calabria. As their route lay nearly parallel to, and within gun-shot of the beach, an excellent opportunity was afforded for an effectual co-operation with Capt. Hoste's squadron, then stationed off that coast, for the purpose of covering the British Army. Col. MacLeod, therefore, determined to move in conjunction with the ships, while Captain Hoste proceeded with the same intention of annoying the enemy's sole remaining depot. In this they completely succeeded, forcing the French to take shelter in the adjacent mountains. After this successful attack, the fleet set sail for Cotrone, where the frigate and transports came to an anchor, and immediately commenced their operations against the citadel, which, in spite of Regnier's endeavours, after collecting his scattered army, to throw in reinforcements, surrendered by capitulation to Col. M'Leod and Captain Hoste, affording another convincing proof of the superior bravery and discipline of the British troops.

General Regnier, finding it impossible to maintain possession of a country in which he had received such signal defeat in all his movements, evacuated Calabria Ultra, as did the French troops stationed in Upper Calabria.

Having performed this important service to the complete satisfaction of Generals Fox and Stewart, whose approbation of this enterprise has been published in the Official Dispatches, Col. M'Leod returned to Messina.

We came now to an event peculiarly unfortunate in its nature and consequences, to detail which minutely would be foreign to the object of

of this memoir. We mean the expedition to Egypt, under the command of Major-Gen. M'Kenzie Fraser; the design of which was to attach the Beys of Egypt to our interest.

The Beys, however, seem not to have rightly conceived our intention, but to have considered this invasion as a design to usurp the sovereignty of the country, and instead of co-operating with our army, they were not slow to join in hostilities with the Turks against us.

After the failure of the first Expedition against Rosetta, under Gen. Wauchope, a detachment, under the command of Brigader General Stewart, including Colonel M'Leod's battalion, marched to attack the town of Rosetta, which is principally inhabited by Turks, whom French agents had inspired with an uncommon degree of enmity to the English. In consequence of information received of the enemy being established in force at the village of El Hamet, it was found advisable to occupy that in their advance, by which a communication could be established with the depot on the lake Edko, and the rear of the army secured during their operations against Rosetta.

Lieut.-Col. M'Leod accordingly advanced upon El Hamet, which, after a skirmish with the enemy's cavalry, he succeeded in occupying. The 78th having been relieved in the position of El Hamet, formed the advanced line of the main army, which now lost no time in investing Rosetta. A summons was sent to the Albanian chief to surrender, accompanied by an address to the inhabitants, which had no other effect than producing a temporary suspension of hostilities. On the 10th of July an attempt was made to draw the army within the fire from the walls; when the 78th regiment, headed by Col. M'Leod, again distinguished itself, repulsing the enemy with great spirit.

For some time the Albanians made no movement against the lines at Rosetta, but were secretly employed in sending reinforcements to Hamet from the town, by the right bank of the Nile, which it was found impossible altogether to prevent, and which rendered the position of Hamet of still greater consequence.

The expectation which the British entertained of assistance from the Mamelukes, had chiefly induced them to persevere in the attack of Rosetta, and it also prevented a considerable reinforcement from being sent to El Hamet. Intelligence having being received that a small detachment, sent for this purpose, had been cut to pieces, Col. M'Leod, with three companies and a picquet of dragoons, advanced to reinforce the post and take the command, with instructions, to defend it to the utmost.

The village of Hamet is on the southern side of the canal branching from the Nile, about half way across. From this position Col. M'Leod had the mortification next morning not to be able to discover the cavalry, and, to his utter astonishment, could perceive from 60 to 70 large germs, and a brig, coming down the Nile upon them, an undoubted strong reinforcement to the enemy. An express was immediately sent to the army before Rosetta with this intelligence, the answer to which Col. M'Leod did not receive, the messenger being unable to penetrate to the post: a reinforcement which had marched was also obliged to return. The army was therefore immediately withdrawn from before Rosetta, the enemy sallying in all directions, and arrived nnder a continual fire, at the position of El Hamet. To their surprise, not an individual of the Hamet detachment could be

seen,

seen, and the enemy were in complete possession of every strong position. It was apparent the former had either effected a separate retreat to Edko, or were completely defeated. In either case the main army had only to continue its original retreat, which it effected with considerable loss.

In the mean time, Col. M'Leod, with his detachment, amounting in all to about 700 men, had been suddenly attacked by 8000 of the Turkish cavalry, which they opposed with great bravery, but were driven along the heights of El Hamet, cruelly cut up, and surrounded by cavalry in front and infantry on their flank and rear. The detachment, now reduced to 275, still sustained the fire of the enemy, which was most destructive, in vain endeavouring to escape from the fire of the Turkish infantry, after having attempted to join a party, under Major Vogalsang, not far distant. In this endeavour, bravely fighting at the head of his little troop, Col. M'Leod was mortally wounded, and fell in the flower of his age, along with the greater part of the detachment he commanded; the remaining few being made prisoners by the Turks.

Thus ended a life, which, though short and spent in the field of honour, seems to have been destined for still brighter triumphs in the field of science. He was universally beloved and esteemed in the army as an officer of great spirit and talents, as appears, not only by his being appointed Fort Major at Cape Town, when scarce of age, but by the command with which he was honoured on subsequent occasions. It is painful to see the laurels so proudly won thus prematurely trod in the dust; and it is no less lamentable to perceive the influence which should have attended the victories of the British arms, sacrificed by a misguided reliance on the assistance and faith of barbarians. *Inverness Journal.*

Account of Tradition relative to Fair HELEN.

To the Editor.

SIR, *Carlisle*, 1807.

IN your Magazine for last August, subjoined to observations on the origin of the Tragic Ballad, I read an account of Legendary Tales, by Eaglesfield Smith, Esq. Allow me to say, that in the story of *Fair Helen of Kirkconnel*, the traditionary accounts of that unfortunate occurrence are not so strictly adhered to as they might have been. The parish of Kirkconnel lies in the Scottish Border, about six miles from the Frith of Solway. Kirkconnel Lea, is a valley, through which runs the river Kirtle; and close to the river is the burying ground of Kirkconnel; near it there stands a stone cross, which appears to be very old, and in the centre, between two trees, almost covered with weeds and rubbish, are to be seen the tomb-stones of the unfortunate lovers. On one of the stones appears a sword, and a cross; with the following inscription, now scarcely legible: "*Hic jacet Adam Fleeming.*" They are without date, but it is probable they have lain there nearly three centuries; about which time the event is supposed to have taken place. The particulars of the story, though transmitted by tradition, have never been doubted: according to these traditions, fair *Ellen* was of the family of the *Bells* of Kirkconnel; their residence, which was commonly called *Bell's Tower*, and which formerly stood on the banks of the Kirtle, near the burying ground, was taken down many years ago; and the materials employed in building the mansion house of Sprinkell; the residence of Sir John Maxwell, Bart. That the name of the favoured lover was *Fleeming*, appears from the inscription. It is said to have been a family of considerable note in those parts formerly, and the adjoining parish of

Kirk

Kirkpatrick Fleeming, probably derives the addition from their name, but the other lover's name is not mentioned. That *Fair Ellen* received her death, not from an arrow, but from a carbine, appears not only from report, but is beautifully alluded to in the following stanza, of one of the many old songs on the subject:

"Wae to the heart that fram'd the thought;
Curst be the hand that *fir'd* the shot;
When in my arms my Ellen dropp'd,
And died for luve of me."

In another song, but evidently of a much more modern date, her death is described otherwise. In the lines

"One morn as she sat at her wheel,
She sang of fair Ellenor's fate;
Who fell by stern jealousy's *steel*,
As on Kirtle's smooth margin she sate."

Immediately after the fatal accident, the rival lovers are said to have fled their country; that they went into foreign service; and that after many years absence, they met by accident, and fought.

By another account, the favoured lover is described as having killed his antagonist immediately on the opposite side of the stream, close to the spot, as is thus mentioned in the following lines:

"He stepped through, his sword did draw,
"And cutted him in pieces sma'."

And, that he went into Spain, and fought against the Moors; and after many years, returned, and died on his lover's grave.

From the above, it would appear, that the account of the shipwreck, and the meeting in Tartary, described in the above-mentioned Legendary Tales, are entirely imaginary, and add nothing to the merit of the poem, the subject of which is so well known, and so beautifully interesting of itself. *H.*

Progress and present State of the Coal Trade of NEWCASTLE.

From the Picture of Newcastle.

IT is generally agreed, that our cannel coal is the lapis ampelites of the Romans, though it seems to have been used by them only for making toys, bracelets, &c. but of that common fuel which we denominate coal, the Romans were entirely ignorant. It is certain that it is not, as some have imagined, the lapis obsidianus of Pliny, about which there have been great disputes; nor the gagates, or jet, which others again have taken for the lapis obsidianus; though the lightness and texture shew plainly that it is neither stone nor coal. In fact, there are no beds of it in the compass of Italy; the great line of that fuel seems to sweep round the globe, from north-east to south-west; not ranging at a distance, even from the south-easterly parts of our island, as is geoerally imagined, but actually visiting Brabant and France, and yet avoiding Italy.

It appears that coals have been wrought in the vicinity of Newcastle at a very early period. The author of the Britannia Romana tells us, that there was a colliery not far from Condercum, now Benwell, supposed to have been worked by the Romans.

But history affords us more certain information during the reigns of the successors of William the Conqueror.

Henry III. granted to the freemen of this town liberty to dig coal in its vicinity in 1239, and about seven years afterwards it first obtained the name of sea coal.

The coal trade made rapid progress during the reign of King John; but it is remarkable, that tho' coal had for some time been found to be the most valuable species of fuel, it was prohibited at London, in 1306, by royal proclamation. Brewers, smiths, and other artificers, who had

had occasion for strong fires, had found their account in substituting this hot, clear, and lasting fossil, in the place of wood and charcoal. The two houses of parliament, however, pronounced the use of it a public nuisance, and finding their prohibition disregarded, they requested the king to issue a commission of oyer and terminer, with strict orders to punish delinquents, by fines and the demolition of their furnaces and kilns. Succeeding parliaments, and particularly those of our own time, have thought very differently of this valuable article of commerce, and a few years afterwards, it was not only used by manufacturers, but for every domestic purpose.

In the petitions to parliament, in 1321 and 1322, we find that 10s. worth of coals had been used at the king's coronation.

Edward III. in 1351, granted a licence to the burgesses of Newcastle, to dig coals and stones in a place called Castle-field, without the walls: and a colliery at Elswick, near Newcastle, was demised, about the same period, to Adam Colewell, for 5l. yearly rent.

In 1421, the increasing consequence of the coal trade appears, by an act of parliament made that year, which directed that all keels should be measured by commissioners, to be appointed by the king, and should have their burthen marked upon them, in order that the king might not be defrauded of his duty of 2d per chaldron, by false measurement. Here we may remark, that the term keel is a very ancient name, of Saxon derivation, for a ship or vessel.

In 1538, a lease, for eight years, of two coal pits at Elswick, was granted to Christopher Midford, by the prior of Tynemouth, at the annual rent of 50l. About this time, coals were sold at Newcastle for 2s. 6d. per chaldron, and at London for about 4s. per chaldron.

In 1582, queen Elizabeth obtained a lease of the manor of Gateshead and Whickham with the coal mines, common wastes, and parks of the Bishop of Durham, for ninety-nine years, at the annual rent of 90l.—This, commonly called the grand lease, occasioned an advance in the price of coals; but, it appears, that afterwards it was procured by the earl of Leicester, the queen's then favourite. It was next assigned to the famous Sutton, who founded the charter house in London, and the price of coals was raised to 6s. per chaldron.

Thomas Sutton, Esq. made an assignment of the above grand lease, for the sum of 12,000l. to Sir William Liddle and others, for the use of the Mayor and Burgesses of Newcastle upon Tyne: coals are said to have been advanced on this occasion to 7s. and afterwards to 8s. per chaldron.

In 1590, the price of coals appears to have been advanced to 9s. per chaldron; upon which the lord mayor complained to lord treasurer Burleigh, that the society in Newcastle, called Free Hosts, to whom the grand lease was first assigned for the use of the town, consisting of about 60 persons, transferred their right to about 18 or 20, who engrossed all other collieries, viz. Stella, the Bishop's colliery, Ravensworth colliery, &c. He requested that all the collieries might be opened and wrought, and that the price should not exceed 7s. per chaldron.

During the reigns of Elizabeth, and the four succeeding ones, parliament made various acts and regulations respecting the coal trade of Newcastle: In 1648, coal was so excessively dear in London, that many of the poor died for want of fuel. Sir Arthur Haslerig, governor of Newcastle was blamed on this occasion for laying a tax of 4s. per chaldron, on coals: the year following, the house of commons referred an inqui-

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ry into this matter, to the council of state, recommending it at the same time to a committee of the navy, to inquire into the claim of 1s. per chaldron, on coals, and how it might be taken off.

In 1655, coals are said to have been sold in London for above 1l. per chaldron. About three hundred and twenty keels appear to have been employed at this time, in the coal trade upon the river Tyne, each of which carried, annually, eight hundred chaldrons, Newcastle measure, on shipboard. By an act of Parliament made 1667, after the great fire in London, a duty of 1s. per chaldron was granted to the Lord Mayor of that city, to enable him to rebuild the churches, and other public edifices; but this being not sufficient, it was made 3s per chaldron, to continue twenty years.

In 1677, Charles II. granted to the Duke of Richmond a duty of 1s. per chaldron on coals. This impost continued in the family of Richmond till the year 1800, when it was purchased by Government for the annual sum of 19,000l. payable to the Duke and his heirs. It appears that the duty at present produces to Government 25,000l. annually.

In 1703, in reply to an inquiry of a committee of the House of Commons, appointed to receive proposals, and prepare heads of a bill for the increase of seamen, and the speedy manning of the royal navy, sent to the masters of the Trinity House of Newcastle, concerning the number of ships necessary for the coal trade, it was stated, that six hundred ships, each of eighty Newcastle chaldrons, with four thousand five hundred men, were requisite for carrying on that great branch of commerce. Coals at that time were at 11s. per chaldron. Next year it appears that there had been four hundred keels, each of eight Newcastle chaldrons, employed on the river Tyne, and above one thousand five hundred keelmen.

The trade thus rapidly increased, till it acquired its present importance. The following account of coals exported from the river Tyne, in the years 1802, 3, 4, and 5, will give an idea of the amazing extent, to which it is now carried.

	Coastwise.	*Over-sea.*	*Plantations.*
In the year 1802	494,488	41,157	2844
1803	505,137	42,808	1516
1804	579,929	48,737	3852
1805	552,827	47,213	2360

This is exclusive of the quantity exported from the harbours immediately adjoining Newcastle, viz: Sunderland, which exports, annually, about three hundred thousand chaldrons, and Blyth and Hartley, which also export a considerable quantity; neither is notice taken of the quantity consumed in the town and neighbourhood.

The following observations, made by an ingenious author, Dr M'Nab, are interesting: He mentions, that the sum expended in materials for boring and sinking for coal, such as wood, iron, ropes, &c. independent of the money paid for the exclusive privilege of working, amounts in some collieries to upwards of 30,000l. per annum.

The following statement of the number of persons employed, and dependant on the coal trade, on the rivers Tyne and Wear, in the year 1792, is tolerably correct.

Upon the river Tyne are employed, under and above ground, as follows:

	Persons.
Men and boys	6704
Fitters and Runners . .	103
Keelmen and boys, coal-boatmen, &c. . . ,	1547
Trimmers, ballast heavers, &c.	1000
Pilots and Foymen . .	500
Total on the Tyne	9854

It will require one hundred and fifty thousand tons of shipping to carry five hundred

	Persons.
dred thousand chaldrons of coals to market, which will employ men and boys, including supernumerary seamen	8000
Carpenters, ropers, and smiths, to keep the keels in repair	100
Carpenters, ropers, smiths, sail-makers, mast and block-makers, boat-builders, &c. to keep the ships in repair . . .	846
Purveyors, necessary to supply the keels and ships with provisions . . .	1100
Coal factors, merchants, clerks, lightermen, meters, barge-men, coal-heavers, cartmen and porters . .	2000
Many of these persons have families, suppose them one-fourth part of the above, and that each family consisted of three persons more than are actually employed, they will amount to	16,574
Those employed on the collieries on the Wear, are estimated at	26,250
Total employed or supported by the coal trade of the rivers Tyne and Wear	64,724

Description of certain Districts in the HIGHLANDS *of* SCOTLAND, *particularly with a view to Sheep Farming. By the Ettrick Shepherd.*

(*From the Shepherd's Guide* *.)

TO encourage the sheep-farmer, the Highland countries are by no means harassed by storms of snow lying long or deep on the ground, as those on the south of Scotland and borders of England are. The country of Badenoch, however, and almost all those parts of the Grampian hills that lie to the eastward of the Garry, are exceptions to this general rule; in these countries the storms of snow are long and severe. But throughout all the rest of the Highlands, from the Mull of Cantire to the Pentland Firth, there are only a very few farms where they either have removed their sheep on this account, or are in danger of being obliged to remove. The reason is obvious: Every country on the whole western coast, that is not really an island, is a peninsula in a greater or lesser degree; and every one knows the humid nature of the Deu Caledonian sea, and that all those glens whose openings are towards it, though at a great distance, are every day released on their lower parts from much of the snow that falls during the night. And all beyond the intended track of the Caledonian canal, the country being narrow and intersected on both sides by arms of the sea running a great way into the country, the crown, or rather back-bone of it, is never elevated to any great degree above the sea's level.

"Another inestimable quality, with respect to sheep-farming, and which is peculiar to the Highlands, is the sea-ware growing on the shores. Some will imagine, that the farms which can be thus benefited, will be few in number; but, as I said before, every country, saving a few inland districts, being either an island or a peninsula, the shores of the Highlands become thus of an incredible extent: for

* "The Shepherd's Guide; being a Practical Treatise on the diseases of sheep, their causes, and the best means of preventing them; with observations on the most suitable farm stocking for the various climates of this country. By James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd. 8vo. 7s. 6d." A work which we would particularly recommend to the attention of our readers.

for, besides the principal salt water lochs, the smaller inlets are perfectly innumerable, and a country of twenty square miles will frequently have above an hundred miles of sea shore: and although the shores of the promontories are generally bold and rocky, the bays, small and great, never fail to terminate in slanting or level shores, covered with sea-ware, and often in extensive and valuable sea-marshes or carses, as they are called in many places. These being always green, and strongly impregnated with salt, are uncommonly healthful and nutritious; and being rather of a purgative nature, are infallible antidotes against the rot, as well as the braxy or sickness. I look upon the possession of a part of these coasts, by the sheep-farmer, to be the strongest safe-guard that he possibly can have; for in the hardest winters, which causeth the sheep to fasten best upon them, when the inland farmers are fled from home with their flocks, and in danger of losing numbers, the sheep on these coasts are frequently in the best condition. When the heather is contiguous to the shore, which seldom fails, the sheep spread outward on it while the tide is full, and, as soon as it ebbs, throng down to the shore to feed on the ware. Thus the one being of a costive, and the other of a laxative nature, while they feed on each alternately, they thrive exceedingly. And the ware being cut only once every three years, in order to be manufactured into kelp, and as it grows fastest in summer, when the sheep do not feed on it, they do it very little hurt for the manufacturer, while the manufacturer does it as little hurt for them. The sea-marsh, which keeps an everlasting verdure, is noted for being productive of large quantities of milk in the sheep or cattle that graze upon it.

"In the countries above mentioned, viz. part of Athol, the whole of Badenoch, and all the upper parts of Moray, Banff, Aberdeen, and Angus-shires, the snows lying long deep and frozen in winter, becomes a serious concern. These districts lying far off, and hid from the mild influences and softening breezes of the Atlantic, and beside their cold exposure, being situated around the heads of long and rapid rivers, their lowest vales are elevated to a great height above the level of the sea. The Spey, after leaving Badenoch, runs in a straight line a distance of fifty miles, and following its meanders upwards of ninety, during a long track of which course it descends with great rapidity, boiling and struggling through rocks, and often falling from considerable heights; consequently, at what an amazing height the plains and meadows of Badenoch lie. Although the descent of the Dee be somewhat more gentle, yet the extensive glens and forests around it must occasionally labour under the same visitation. The head of Banffshire or Strathaven, although not so far inland as any of the others, is, I believe, as cold and as high as any of them. The waters of Lochavon, situated in the midst of a large glen of the same name, are no less than 1700 feet above the sea's surface; yet this glen is surrounded by very high mountains, (of which the famous Cairn-gorum is one,) excellently sheltered; and, like almost every other glen in those countries, finely interspersed with wild woods.

"In this, as well as in sundry others, there is no person nor living creature attempts wintering; and the only benefit that is derived from grounds which might rear many thousands of excellent wedders, is the summering a few hundreds of cattle on the green spots in the valleys. Indeed his Grace the Duke of Gordon, from an excessive lenity, hath not only spoiled his people, but lost, in a great measure, the profits of much

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of his extensive possessions: But to leave particulars:—

"I am not assaying to prove, that these countries are the best pastures in the world for sheep: my intent being only to shew, that sheep are the most suitable stock in the world for these countries; and even these of which we are treating at present, although more precarious than the rest of the Highlands, have some ameliorating opportunities, which the rest have not, nor indeed stand much in need of. On the respective rivers descending from these, wild extensive woods, both natural and planted, adorn almost every mountain's brow: on the intermediate spaces, though not large enough to admit of keeping a perpetual stock of sheep, are some of the finest wintering spots in the island, being mostly a mixture of small broom, fine heather, and flowering shrubs. These the possessors are very willing to let at a moderate rent for a few months during winter; and, in fact, there should no sheep-farmer, who occupies land in these countries to any extent, venture a full stock on his grounds without having such a wintering in view. In the head of Angus, and some parts of Perthshire, this method is already much resorted to by the cautious and experienced sheep-farmer; and altho' the winter should prove fresh and open, it lightens their walks on the dead months of February and March.

"The soil and face of the country in these districts are of such a nature, that the winter will be very hard indeed, if the sheep fall much away before Candlemas; the heather being of such a good quality, and wholly mixed with salutary herbs. Besides, the projecting brows of the mountains, commonly forming semicircles, some parts of them are always swept clean of the snow by the winds, blow from what quarter they will. But in the spring quarter, owing to the dryness of the soil, coldness of the climate, and high situation of the ground, it is not capable of maintaining nearly the quantities of sheep that it will do through the rest of the year: therefore a wintering seems absolutely necessary to every farmer who would stock his grounds to the full.

"In the district of Badenoch, indeed, there seems to be very little dependence on a refuge of this nature. The country of Lochaber to the west, and those of Strath-Errick, and the great Caledonian Glen towards the north, are already stocked with sheep; consequently have need of all their low grounds themselves, neither is there any feasible spot near them to the eastward. The face of the country of Badenoch is, however, almost peculiar to itself. On the links of the Spey there are excellent crops of natural hay, and which, by water-fleeting, might be made exorbitant, and nearly adequate to any exigency that might occur in the depth of winter; and the morasses being of great extent, and many of them low lying, would suit very well for spring pasture. It seems, then, to be the only resource of the Badenoch farmer to stock light, and to depend upon the product of his own farm only. The management of short sheep * hath already made considerable progress in Badenoch; having been introduced into the upper parts of it with success, many years ago, by Mr Mitchel. There was also once a good stock of the same breed on Dalnaspidal, in the very head

* Short-sheep is the term vulgarly applied to distinguish the Scottish black-faced breed of sheep in opposition to the fine-woolled English breed, which are termed long-sheep; these are descriptive of their several shapes. The former are likewise known, in some places, by the appellations of the Forest breed, and the Linton breed.

head of Athol, on one of the most bleak and dreary situations in Scotland; a part of the farm being formed by that high ridge called Drumochder; yet from this high situation, the stock were very seldom obliged to remove on account of the storms in winter. From want of being properly drafted in due season, the stock on the farm is now much degenerated.

"I may mention, once for all, that the black-faced breed of sheep are the much surest stocking on any of the last mentioned countries; they being the most hardy and shifty for such a climate, let theorists say what they will. The Duke of Athol tried a mixture of the fine woolled breed on Glentilt, which did thrive wellenough, but he always brought them into the well-sheltered parks about Blair during the spring.

"The districts of Ranoch and Bredalbine, although opening to the eastward, yet being of a westerly situation, and strongly sheltered from the cold quarters by higher hills, are very rarely visited by lying storms. Excepting a few extensive flat morasses in Sutherland, and the isle of Lewis, the rest of the Highlands are so much alike in soil, surface, and climate, advantages and disadvantages, that the general description is applicable to the whole. Of the northern pasture countries, Sky and Kintail seem entitled to the superiority.

Character of the HIGHLANDERS.

(*From the Same.*)

WE shall pause a little, and endeavour to give some idea of the manners and customs of the native Highlanders. Of the lower order of people I mean; for they are actually divided into two distinct classes, I had almost said species of people. Those of the first order, are certainly the best educated, the most polite, and the most genteel people that inhabit any country under the British dominions; whilst the other are the most homely and vulgar, both in their persons, manners, and way of living, that the fancy can well conceive. They are, however, possessed of passions and affections, strong and warm; are true to one another; passive to their superiors; but often guilty of dissimulation and insincerity to strangers.

This seemed to me to be their general character; but, in point of temperance and patience under labour, there is certainly a very great difference betwixt the inhabitants of the inland glens, and those on the coasts and islands; the latter being greatly superior in these particulars. I remember reading, how Dr Johnson asked one of the ministers of Skye, "Who were the most barbarous clans in the Highlands?" He answered, that "they were those bordering upon the Lowlands." This asseveration the Doctor treated as absurd, and occasioned by prejudice. I am convinced, however, that Mr MacQueen was perfectly right: at least it appeared to me, that the inhabitants on the western coast and Hebrides, were the most indefatigable, and the most abstemious people that I ever saw in my life; whilst those of the interior, on the contrary, were much given to idleness, tippling, and lying. They all take a concern in the brewing of whisky, and still a deeper concern in the drinking of it; and I was a witness, not to my profit, of some very good specimens of their activity in taking possession of what was not their own. Of this description, the Duke of Gordon's people are none of the best; the same may be said of their neighbours on the eastern parts of the Grampian Hills, and of sundry of the glens in the interior of Ross shire and Sutherland: and indeed wherever the brew-

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ing of whisky is winked at. There being rarely such a thing attempted in the Hebrides, or on the western coast, is certainly productive of the superior industry and morals visible in the inhabitants.

There is another thing observable in the Highlanders, which really appears paradoxical. Wherever the small tenants have been indulged with leases of their land at the old rents, there they are as poor as ever; but where the rents were raised, nay screwed up a while ago, many of the tenants have made considerable fortunes. It is their custom to enter into matrimony when very young, consequently they have large families, and the species thus multiplies uncommonly fast. In the former case, where they got their farms at the old rents, they never having had any riches saving their cattle, and if they had a prospect of supporting life, it was all that they looked for. Thus, the times growing better, enabled them to keep their children still in the families, often nearly idle; and when they married, the farm and cattle were portioned out among them. They were again subdivided to the children of these, and the marches were grown so intricate, that without a long residence on the spot, it was impossible to distinguish the rights of each family; and I often found glens so overstocked, that I was astonished how such numbers of people could find means to support themselves, even though they had paid no rent whatever; the huge mountains around them being quite waste, saving a few cattle straggling on the green spots by the sides of the rivers and streams. On visiting sundry of the glens, I could not help borrowing a proverb from the old one, "No money no Swiss," mine was, "No haughs no Highlandmen." In sundry of these, which would have formed fine sheep walks, I found no living creature saving wild beasts. Such were Glen-Avon, Glen-Orre, and Monar.

In the latter case, again, those whose farms were raised, found it necessary to dismiss their children to service, to the sea, or to the army; where, beside the chance which they had of earning something, those at home finding they must strain every nerve to raise the rent, necessity found means at first barely to do it, but the times mending, they began to find, that these means produced a little overplus. This they were careful to lay by to answer emergencies; but happily the great rise in the price of cattle, hath enabled them still to add to their little store; and many that I saw of a most wretched appearance, would have a score or two of pounds lodged in good hands, while their children were serving their king, or their masters, with credit and ability. And what I thought extremely praiseworthy; in such an abstemious way are they brought up when young, that I actually met with some men, who had saved a competency adequate to every exigency of life in their native country, merely from their pay as privates in the army.

Such, then, are the outlines of the people's characters, for whom you are to provide an asylum. They are the hardiest watermen in the world; and, though drenched in brine, will plunge through the waves in open boats with the greatest unconcern. They are so inured to want, that many of them know not on one day what they are to live on to-morrow. Those of them who have the manufacturing of the kelp taken by the ton, will persevere night and day when the tide is out; and you will scarcely know what many of them subsist upon. They are patient of labour, and will till ground with the crooked spade, and raise crops where no other men would attempt it. They are submissive and obsequious to their superiors to the last degree; and though

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extremely ignorant, are, nevertheless, possessed of good natural parts. They are brave, jealous, and resentful; and indeed most of their vices, or rather failings, seem to be founded on latent virtues. Surely such men might be made useful members of society: but what is their use at present?

Scottish Review.

The Code of Health and Longevity; or a Concise View of the Principles calculated for the Preservation of Health, and the Attainment of Long Life. By Sir John Sinclair, Bart. 4 vols. large 8vo. 2l. 8s. Second Edition. Constable & Co.

We do not know of any one individual who has been the means of collecting such a mass of useful information, as the author of the present work. An industry which nothing can tire, a firmness of perseverance which no obstacle can appal, and a direction of his inquiries to objects of general interest and utility, have characterized all his pursuits. By these qualities, joined to the facilities afforded by his rank and character in the world, he has been enabled to accomplish what would have been beyond the power perhaps of any other man. We do not mean to say, however, that a corresponding degree of judgement has always appeared in the arrangement of these facts, or in preparing them for public inspection. They come out too much in their crude state; there is no process of digestion or assimilation; and from the want of due abridgment, they swell often to a size which places them beyond the reach of ordinary readers. We are aware, however, that the talent of collection, and that of arrangement, are different; and that an attempt to exercise the latter without possessing it, might be productive of much mischief. The best way in that case is, for a man to give the facts as he found them, and leave to others the task of bringing them into due form. By this division of labour, both the operations, it is probable, may be better performed.

The object of our author in this work is, not to follow any system of his own, but merely to extract the essence of an innumerable multitude of volumes, which have been published on the subject of Health and Longevity. He gives his materials, according to his usual practice, in their original state, often without altering even the expressions, so that his work consists of a number of passages put together out of different authors. In doing so, an extraordinary degree of learning and industry is certainly displayed. This does not indeed appear the best way of forming the science into a regular and consistent system. In fact, it often happens, that after all the arguments on either side have been summed up, we are left a good deal in the dark which to prefer. However, all things considered, we are not inclined to think that the work would have been improved by the adoption of a different system.

It might seem that Sir John, from his want of professional acquaintance with these subjects, would be disqualified for treating them with advantage. We are not sure, however, that this is the case. A physician is apt to look only to physical circumstances; and considering only what is best for health, is apt to go farther than his readers are likely to follow him. A man of the world is more aware of the impossibility, by any look, of changing all the habits of mankind. Our author accordingly does not cut down reigning practices with the merciless hand of a professed physician. In the case of rooted habits, where he cannot hope that they will be entirely renounced, he generally proffers

fers a composition, by which, without absolutely renouncing them, we may in a great measure obviate their injurious effects.

The first volume contains a summary of all the instructions which have been given for the preservation of Health and Longevity. It is therefore the part designed for general perusal, and seems to have been collected with very great labour and attention. Sir John divides the subject into three parts: 1. Circumstances which necessarily tend to promote Health and Longevity, independent of individual attention, or the observance of particular rules. 2. Rules for preserving Health and promoting Longevity. 3. Regulations for the Health of the Community.

On the subject of wine, our author cannot be accused of any excess of severity. He even allows a whole bottle occasionally to be drunk, in good company. Nay, he quotes an old French work, entitled, "*Eloge l'ivresse*," "The Praise of Drunkenness;" in which that practice is strongly recommended, though under the following restrictions: 1. Not often. 2. In good company: 3. With good wine. 4. At a proper time. 5. To force nobody to drink. 6. Not to go too far. However, Sir John by no means approves of this system, declaring, that, though he has never been himself intoxicated, he has yet seen enough in others to convince him of its pernicious tendency. In general, he allows only three glasses a day of pure wine, or double that quantity mixed with water. In food, he is rather stricter. He seems to allow only two meals a day, advising supper to be altogether liquid, and he reprobates every species of made dishes. But it would be vain to attempt an analysis of a work which discusses so vast a variety of subjects. The most original and curious part, is that which relates to the mode of training for athletic exercises, which appeared to us so interesting, that we made an extract of it for the use of our readers.

The second volume begins with a summary of the ancient Hygieine, and contains analysis of what has been written on it, by Hippocrates, Plutarch, Galen, Celsus, and many others of less note. To the curious inquirer, this part of the work will be extremely valuable; and he will find the next article still more so. This is a list of all the works, English and Foreign, which have been written on the subjects of Health and Longevity. They amount to the incredible number of 1878. Of these, 1420 are foreign books on health, 105 foreign books on longevity; 41 foreign books on old age; 312 are British authors. It is probable that the omissions unavoidable in so extensive an enumeration, might swell the list to 2000.

The remainder of the volume is occupied by an appendix, consisting of a vast variety of matter thrown together, without much order and arrangement, and differing very much in value. We are here presented with all the correspondence on the subject of training, out of which the curious details on that subject in the first volume were drawn up. Now, as we had there a very good summary of all this information, we really do not see the necessity of introducing here the crude materials. It gives, however, a curious view of the obstacles experienced and the perseverance exerted in these researches. One of his correspondents writes from Newmarket.

I solicited information from two people of this town; the one, an old jockey, (now a training groom,) and the other, one of the first-rate jockeys of the present day: aware of my men, I went on my inquiry with the greatest caution, that no offence, by any thing abrupt, should be conceived. The jockey had read the book: on requesting the favour of his opinion, as to some of the ques-

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tions it contained, I met with unwilling, surly, indeed rude replies; in short, I found both one and the other much indisposed to afford any information whatever; and the final result and answer from both was; "That the man who "wrote the book, and asked (*alias as'd*) "the questions, might be bl—t—ed: "let him train himself, and be d—d, if "he wanted to know any thing; from "them he would know nothing." I mention this, to shew the description of some of the people and their dispositions, from whom this author expects that we should receive information.

Vol. II. P. 135.

The most valuable part of this appendix are the researches into longevity; into the situation and habits to which length of days is commonly found attached. Enquiries of this kind, when conducted on a large scale, so as to obviate the influence of accident, seem to be one of the best means of ascertaining the regimen most salutary for the human constitution. A very valuable table is given of all the persons above 80, in the London work houses, amounting to 471. The following is a general summary of it:

Total of aged Persons,	471
—From 80 to 90,	437
—From 90 to 100,	29
—Above 100,	5
Place of Birth.	
—England,	403
—Scotland,	21
—Ireland,	43
—Foreign Countries,	4
If their Families were long lived.	
—Yes,	256
—No,	146
—No return,	69
Males,	113
Females,	358
If ever married.	
—Yes,	420
—No,	51
If in the habit of drinking freely.	
—Yes,	98
—No,	373
If in the habit of using Tobacco freely.	
—Yes,	181
—No,	290
State of their Organs and mental Faculties.	
—Good,	267
—Bad,	126
—Indifferent,	78
State of their teeth.	
—Good,	49
—Bad,	337
—Indifferent,	85

On this table, the following observations are made.

The preceding Table, which was procured with some difficulty, by means of that respectable and intelligent magistrate, P. Colquhoun, Esq. contains a greater number of aged persons than in any list hitherto published. Amongst the facts thence to be deduced, the following merit particular attention:

Of 471 aged persons, only twenty-nine exceed ninety years of age, and five reach beyond 100.

It appears, that the greater proportion of persons aged beyond 100, consists of females: that all of them have been married; and that every one of them have lost their teeth.

Above one half of these persons were descended from long-lived ancestors: but, making a fair allowance for those respecting whom no returns were made, it would appear, that above one third could not boast of any hereditary claims to longevity.

Of 471 persons above eighty, only 113 were males; and no less a number than 358 females; which strongly corroborates the general idea, that there are proportionably more old women than men.

The single are, to the married, in the proportion of 51 to 420.

From the table, it appears, that sobriety is not essential to longevity; though the proportion in favour of the temperate is about four to one.

It does not appear, from this table, that the use of tobacco is so prejudicial to

to health as is generally imagined, as no less a number than 181 persons out of 471, above eighty, have used it freely.

From this table, it would appear, that above one half of persons above eighty become totally infirm in point of bodily strength, and lose the use of their mental faculties; and that, in regard to their teeth, in very great age, they become almost uniformly decayed.

On the whole, this table does not furnish any strong inducements to aspire to great longevity, unless accompanied with more comforts and advantages than old age generally possesses.

The following is the result of a variety of tables relative to Greenwich Hospital:

"The list of ninety-six men in that hospital still alive, in extreme old age, is uncommonly great; and it appears from the table, that there is one man living above a hundred years old, and thirteen above ninety years of age.

"It also appears, that the proportion from the three kingdoms is as follows:

England, ...	55
Scotland, ...	18
Ireland, ...	15
Foreigners, ...	8
Total	96

"That one half belonged to aged families, many of whom had both parents very old.

"That more than two thirds had been upwards of twenty years in the King's service, and in various climates.

"That they were almost all married, and four of them after eighty years of age.

"That they almost all used tobacco, and most of them acknowledged the habit of drinking freely.

"That the parts of the human body which had most generally failed, were the teeth. Some of them had no teeth for twenty years, and fourteen only had good teeth.

"That the organ of vision was impaired in about one half, and the organ of hearing in about a fifth part of them."

"As Dr Robertson proposes publishing a new edition of his interesting work on the Diseases incident to Seamen, it was unnecessary to touch upon that branch of the inquiry. He has very obligingly, however, communicated the following additional observations, connected with the subject of longevity in general.

1. The number of in-pensioners being 2410, and the number of those who are from eighty years of age and upwards, being ninety-six; the proportion of the aged to the whole is only as 16-96 less than 1-25.

2. Some use tobacco for particular complaints, which they think are relieved by the use of it, or use snuff; and the rest say they cannot do without it.

3. John Moore, (the oldest man in the house,) says, that he has had four new fore teeth within these five years, one of which he has lost he knows not how. This is commonly accounted a great mark of old age.

4. The proportion of aged mariners is 12-96, or 1-8 of the whole number of persons above eighty years of age in the hospital.

5. The number of out-pensioners is about 2500, to whose ages, when they were admitted, the number of years they have been on the list being added, it appears there are only twenty-three from eighty years of age and upwards: a sufficient proof of the great attention paid to the health of the in-pensioners at this excellent institution.

6. The number of ruptured men among the in-pensioners, on the 3d of May, was 161, or 1-15, the number being 2410. Among the out pensioners, amounting to 2500, the number was only about 50, or nearly 1-40.

The following is the monthly deaths on an average of 16 years, in the same hospital.

January - -	351	July - - - -	252
February -	309	August - -	235
March - - -	311	September -	239
April - - -	303	October - -	259
May - - - -	303	November	267
June - - - -	282	December -	314

The western islands of Scotland appear to be remarkable for longevity. A list is given of 27 persons in Long Island, every one of whom is above 80. Half of these are 90 and upwards; one 100, and one 104; and

and yet these are said to be only a few. It must be owned at the same time, that the life of these octogenarians does not seem to be uniformly regulated by the maxims of moral and medical wisdom. Most of them are described as *hasty*, as *short-tempered*, as *very crabbed* in their disposition, and some of them appear to be perfect devils incarnate. Spirits and tobacco, they are almost universally addicted to. Roderick Shaw, who is 96, will take seven or eight bumpers of whisky at a sitting, without being worse of it. The following account by Mr Brown, of the habits which prevail in this district, may throw some light on its extraordinary longevity.

Secluded from the rest of mankind, and living in a primitive state of simplicity, the inhabitants of these islands seem, in general, to arrive at a good old age; great numbers of them to the age of from seventy to eighty, and not a few to a much greater age. The inhabitants of the Western Isles are brought up in a very hardy style; few or none of the children of the peasants have any clothing (until they are five or six years of age) except a coarse flannel shirt, that scarcely reaches the knee, which serves as a covering in summer and winter, by night and by day. At the age of six, generally, the boys receive a coat or jacket, and a pair of wide breeches or trowsers, which reach down to their ancles. This dress they use until they are ten or twelve years of age, when they receive the addition of waistcoat, *brogues*, hose, and a hat or bonnet. The girls receive additions to their dress rather earlier than the boys. The inhabitants marry in general at the age of twenty, and have numerous families.

The increase of population is rapid in the extreme. As an instance, the population of one parish in the Long Island was found, in the year 1790, to be only 1400 souls; and, in making up the lists under the late population act, it was found to contain 2000, although a number of the natives had in the *interim* left it. The houses of the poorer sort of inhabitants are small and ill built: the walls being generally constructed with turf or earth, fenced with stone, render them close and warm. The apertures for admitting light, or for emitting smoke, are small.

The fire is placed in the middle of the floor, and around it sit and sleep the whole family. They are not over-well furnished with bed-clothes, but, by the vicinity of the fire, they set cold at defiance. Their victuals are barley and oatmeal, potatoes, milk, fish and flesh. Of this they generally make two meals in the day. Their labour, which varies considerably, consists in cultivating the ground, raising crops, managing their cattle, and manufacturing kelp. In the course of these avocations, they have frequent occasion to work in boats; they are much addicted to the use of tobacco and spirits, and to merry-making. P. 219. Vol. II.

The parish of Luss is still more distinguished. In a population of 953 souls, twenty-one are above 80. It is observeable, however, that not one of these has attained to the age of 90.

The following is the account of Alexander Macrae, the oldest man now living in Scotland.

" Alexander Macrae was born in the neighbouring parish of Kintail, in 1687. He lived with his father, who held a small portion of land as a tenant, until the age of nineteen, when he was employed as a forester, in which capacity he served for five years. At the age of twenty-four he married his first wife, and settled in his native farm, as a small tenant. By this wife he had four children; and she died after they had been married about fourteen years. In the year 1719, he fought under Lord Seaforth, in the battle of Glensheal. About the year 1724, he enlisted a private in the Scots Brigade, serving in Holland, where he served seven years; the last two of which he was a prisoner in some town of France, the name of which he does not remember. In 1731, he returned again to his farm, and married his second wife, who died a few years after, without bringing him any family. In the year 1765, he fell so low in circumstances

stances that he gave up his small farm, and procured subsistence by going about the country, from house to house, rehearsing *Ossian's Poems*. In 1773, he married his present wife, by whom he has three children, the last of which was born when he was aged ninety-six. About twelve years ago, when still very stout, he was seized with a violent fever, by which he was deprived of the use of his limbs, and ever since has been unable to walk. He is now confined to bed, deaf and blind; but his memory is still very correct. His general amusement is singing and repeating Ossian's compositions: but he repeats so fast, that it is impossible to write them down; and if interrupted, he must again return to the beginning of the poem. These are the most striking particulars of his life I have been able to collect from himself. He appears to have been a stout made, middle-sized man, and still looks uncommonly well.

The following particulars relative to Lord Kaimes, by his son Mr Home, are interesting, on more accounts than one.

1. As Lord Kaimes seldom talked on the subject of his family, it is not known whether any of his ancestors were remarkably long lived. His father and mother did not die young, neither were they remarkable for longevity.

2. His temper was warm, keen, and sanguine; disposing him to view, in the most favourable light, every event that occurred. When in agreeable company, he was lively, cheerful, and animated, and seldom failed to enjoy an abundant flow of animal spirits. No man ever dealt less in detraction, which he not only never practised himself, but always discouraged in others.

3. His diet was plain and simple, preferring broths, and roast or boiled meat, to dressed dishes, which he always avoided. His appetite was regular and good, and frequently keen, yet he never indulged it beyond the bounds of moderation. His principal meal was breakfast; his dinner was moderate, and his supper light.

4. He did not seem to adopt any particular system regarding his clothing, but, even when advanced in life, he was always rather lightly clothed; and tho' he scrupled not to walk out in the coldest weather, he never used any covering thicker than a common great coat.

5. His constant exercise was walking, to the extent of several miles daily, in which he persevered almost to the last. This exercise he preferred to all others, partly, because it gave him an opportunity of exerting his natural activity; partly, as it was more convenient for surveying his various agricultural improvements; and, lastly, because he found it more favourable for conversation, as he never walked alone.

6. Early in life, when in the height of business at the bar, he seldom slept more than five or six hours: but later in life, he regularly went to bed at 11 o'clock, rising in summer at six, and in winter between seven and eight o'clock. For many years before his death, except when in company, he indulged himself every day in a nap for half an hour after dinner.

7. He seldom or never tasted malt-liquors. His common drink at meals was water, and after meals, a little Port-wine, diluted with water. He very seldom tasted pure wine, except in company, when sometimes his animal spirits led him to indulge in a cheerful glass.

8. He never bathed; but being extremely attentive to cleanliness, he shifted regularly every day; and while so doing, always bathed his head and neck with a sponge dipped in cold water.

9. His teeth were not remarkable. A good many of them were gone many years before his death.

10. He was short-sighted to a very great degree; but from this circumstance, he enjoyed the advantage of being able, to the last, to write very distinctly, and to read the smallest print without the assistance of glasses.

11. On the whole, his habits seemed to proceed more from great activity of mind, joined to a natural inclination to moderation and temperance, than from a systematic attention to any rules or regulations whatever.

The two last volumes consist of a collection or abridgement of curious treatises on this subject. They compose, therefore, what may be called, "The Portable Library of Health." As this point of the work does not pretend to be original, and as our limits

mits are now nearly exhausted, we shall content ourselves with giving an enumeration of the most remarkable of these. The third volume is devoted to foreign authors, of whom the chief are Cornaro, Sanctorius, Kant, and Hallé. The fourth volume consists of British authors. Sir John has very judiciously chosen to give those whose writings do not usually fall into the hands of medical students; Friar Bacon, Lord Bacon, Boyle, Sir William Temple, &c.

From what has been said, the reader must perceive, that these volumes contain a great variety of useful information. The investigation of facts, particularly of what may be called living and present facts, seems to be the point in which Sir John particularly excels, in which he has been, and may be eminently useful. And it is a point so important, and in general so much out of the reach of literary inquirers, that we really think he should altogether confine himself to it. If these facts, without any diminution of their authenticity, could be arranged with more order, and confined within a narrower compass, an addition would no doubt be made to their value.

New Works published in Edinburgh.

BOYD's Juridical Proceedings before the Admiralty and Commissary Courts, &c. Revised and enlarged by a Practitioner. 8vo. 9s.

Mathematical Tables; by J. Brown. Second Edition. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

Select Works of Henry Fielding; containing all his novels. To which is prefixed, an Original Account of the Life and Writings of the Author. 5 vols. 8vo. 2l. 5s.

Scottish Literary Intelligence.

A New Dictionary of Arts and Sciences is announced, under the title of, "The *Edinburgh Encyclopedia*." It is to be published in numbers, the first in February 1808, and one every fortnight from that time. Six numbers make a volume, and the whole work is to be completed in about ten volumes. The Editor is Mr David Brewster, a gentleman to whom this Miscellany has been much indebted.

A New Translation of the *Memoirs* of *Marmontel*, with Notes and Illustrations, will appear in a few days.

A Work, entitled, "Annals of Great Britain," from the Accession of George III. to the Peace of Amiens, will be published in the course of November.

The Rev Robt. Rennie, Kilsyth, will speedily publish, Essays on the Natural History and Origin of Peat Moss—The particular Qualities of that Substance—the Means of Improving it as a Soil—the Methods of Converting it into a Manure, and other Economical purposes to which it may be subservient.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE, ENGLISH *and* FOREIGN.

MR SOUTHEY has nearly finished a Translation from the Spanish, of the interesting Chronicle of the Cid. He has not confined his Translation to one Book, but has brought together, and woven into one Narrative, all that the Poem of the Cid, the Chronicle of the Cid, and the general Chronicle of King Alonzo contain. To the Work will be prefixed, a Sketch of the previous History of Spain, and also a Critical and Biographical account of the principal authors who have been consulted in it.

The late Rev. Dr Symonds, Professor of Modern History, in the University of Cambridge, had devoted a considerable share of attention to the English language. Part of a work on this subject which he had finished, and which contains his Remarks on British writers, is intended to be shortly published, and from the ability of the Author, the public may anticipate its value.

Dr Charles Burney is printing, at the Cam-

Cambridge press, the Chorusses of Æschylus, with Notes and Illustrations.

Mr Hoole is printing a Poem on the subject of the Exodus.

A new edition of Langhorne's Plutarch, with a great number of corrections of the Text, and considerable additions to the Notes, by the Rev. Francis Wrangham, is nearly ready for publication.

Professor Porson is about to re-print, in one volume, the four Plays of Euripides, before published separately. They have been for some time past remarkably scarce.

Mr Sowerby is about to publish a Chronometer, or Scale for measuring Colours, upon an easy and simple principle, so as to measure any simple Tint to Infinity.

Dr Beddoes has in contemplation, a Medical work of great extent, comprising a Collection of Facts, made by the Original Observers of Fever in all Nations.

The Rev. W. I. Hort, of Bristol, is about to publish a short account of Classical Mythology, freed from those relations which render the generality of works on the same subject so improper for youthful readers of either Sex, and which are so peculiarly unfit for the perusal of females.

A new edition of Davis's Life of Garrick, enriched with a number of additional Notes, is expected to be published in the course of the winter.

Mrs Hurry has in the press, three volumes of interesting Tales, which will shortly be published.

The Sermons of Bishop Jeremy Taylor are re-printing, and nearly ready for publication.

Mr George Woodley, has a volume of Poems on various subjects in the press.

Mr Accum, Lecturer on Experimental Chemistry and Mineralogy, has begun to print a System of Mineralogy, and Mineralogical Chemistry, and its application to the Arts, on the plans of Hauy and Brongiart.

Mr Bourn, of Hackney, teacher of Writing and Geography, intends in the course of a few days to publish a concise Gazetteer of the most remarkable places in the world; with brief notices of the principal Historical events, and most celebrated persons connected with them: to which he will annex references to books of History, Voyages, Travels, &c.

The second part of the "Medical Observer," containing an impartial account of Quack Medicines; copies of the Specifications from the Patent Office, with much interesting information relative to the practice of Quacks, &c. will be published in a few days.

The Translation of the Abbe Hauy's Elementary Treatise of Natural Philosophy, by Mr Gregory, of the Royal Military Academy, announced some months ago, will be published in the course of the present month.

There has been published at Halle, a work, entitled, Letters on the interior relations of the Court of Prussia, since the time of Frederick II. These Letters have excited the public curiosity to a high degree, and are said to be very interesting.

The Catalogue of Books at the last Leipzig Fair amounted only to 1,562 articles, including the Latin works. There were many continuations and new editions of former works in the classes of voyages and travels, biography, &c. Those that appear to have suffered the least diminution are novels and dramatic productions. The number of novels is eighty-eight, and of theatrical works thirty-eight. To what a low degree of importance this fair is reduced, is proved from the circumstance of only one bookseller attending from Frankfort, which in general sent ten before the late troubles in Germany.

The University of Leipzig has resolved henceforth to call by the name of Napoleon, that group of stars which lies between the girdle and sword of Orion; and a numerous deputation of the University was appointed to present the conqueror with a map of the group so named.

The new organization of the Academy of Sciences at Munich still occupies the attention of the Bavarian Government. Its labours are to be more extensive than those of any similar Institution in Europe; for it is to have, under the direction of the ministry, immediate superintendance over all the establishments for public instruction in the kingdom of Bavaria. The President of the Academy is to be the Privy Coun-

Counsellor Jacobi, a man respected throughout Germany, as well for his philosophical writings as for his personal character. Among the other academicians whose names have been announced to the public, are those of M. Seyffer, an astronomer, late Director of the Observatory of Gottingen; M. Eichhorn, the celebrated historian and orientalist, also from Gottingen; M. Wiebeking, from Vienna, distinguished for his knowledge in hydraulics; and M. Wolf, known by a valuable History of the Jesuits. The Royal Library at Munich, already very considerable, is about to be augmented by a commission, empowered to select for it every valuable article found in the libraries of the suppressed monasteries. The collection of Pictures at Munich, by the addition of the Galleries of Manheim and Dusseldorf, is become the finest in Europe, the Museum Napoleon alone excepted.

The beautiful Gallery of Saltzthal, which belonged to the late Duke of Brunswick, has arrived in France. It is particularly rich in the first-rate productions of the Flemish School. The Duke had made considerable additions to it during the first ten years of his government.

M. Peyron has announced at Paris the publication of an Account of the Voyage and Discoveries in the South Seas in the corvettes Geographe and Naturaliste, in the years 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803, and 1804. This work will be in two volumes quarto, and will contain forty-one charts. M. Peyron was the Naturalist to the expedition, and has compiled this account of the voyage by command of Bonaparte.

M. Lechenault, one of the Naturalists belonging to the expedition under Captain Baudin, who was detained at Batavia by illness, is arrived at Nantz with a superb collection of Natural History, and one of the most valuable collections of arms and instruments, &c. procured from Otaheite, Java, and the adjacent islands. He has neglected no means of enriching Natural History, by furnishing several kinds hitherto unknown.

Bonaparte has founded at Marseilles a Professorship of the Arabic language, to which he has appointed Don Gabriel, formerly Missionary at Cairo, with a salary of 5000 francs.

M. Hesse, a native of Germany, who has been settled some years as a bookseller at Amsterdam, has undertaken the publication of a collection of Greek classics. He purposes printing three different editions, two in octavo, and one in quarto. Of the latter, only fifty copies will be taken off, and they cannot be procured without subscribing.

Another enterprise of a similar nature, but comprehending all the classic writers, has been commenced by Messrs. Looy and Van Spaan, booksellers, of Rotterdam. It is printed in duodecimo, without notes.

The Cardinal Archbishop of Genoa has issued Orders for the Suppression of many Religious Festivals in the country beyond the Alps. The feasts of St Peter and Paul; the Patron Saints of parishes; those of St John Baptist, St Laurence, the Conception, and St Bernard, are transferred to Sundays. The Festivals which fall on Sundays are retained; and also Christmas, the Circumcision, the Epiphany, the Ascension, Corpus Christi, All Saints, and the Ascension of the Virgin.

A new Literary Institution has been recently established at Boston; it is denominated the Boston Athenæum, and is constituted, as to its general plan and object, much after the model of some of the public Literary Institutions in England. The reading-room is supplied with the principal newspapers printed in America, with the most interesting literary and political Pamphlets in Europe and America; Magazines, Reviews, and Scientific Journals, in the English, French, and other modern languages; Memoirs of learned Societies; London and Paris Newspapers, and various other periodical publications. The Library is to consist of rare and valuable books in various languages. This Institution is also to contain a Museum, or Cabinet of Natural and Artificial Curiosities; a Repository of Arts, to contain models of new and useful machines, and also specimens of Painting, &c. a Laboratory and apparatus for Experiments in Natural Philosophy. It is likewise intended, when the Institution is sufficiently established, to commence a course of Lectures on literary and philosophical subjects.

Mr King has been presented, by the East

East India Company, with 1500 pagodas, for a Translation of a work on Mahomedan Jurisprudence.

A new monthly publication has been begun at Madras, called the Indian Magazine, and European Miscellany, containing a selection of literary and other intelligence from Europe; and original information on subjects connected with the British possessions in India. The first number, embellished with a view of Madras from the beach, made its appearance on the 1st of February, and it contains some articles which we shall have pleasure in introducing to our readers.

The *Museum Borgianum* at Rome is now become one of the most considerable which remain at this time in that city. It was founded by the uncle of the late Cardinal Borgia, who died at Lyons in 1804, and contains, among a great number of curious articles, a manuscript of the second century on a roll of Egyptian papyrus which has been described by Schon; an inscription in the Volscian language, the only one remaining in the dialect of that people: twelve Etruscan vases anciently used in sacrifices; these have been engraved and published under the cardinal's direction; upwards of 5000 Greek coins: more than a thousand Cufic coins, the most remarkable of which have been described by Adler; an Arabic globe, described by Asseman; several manuscripts in the Arabic and Syriac languages, &c. &c. As secretary to the society of the *Propaganda*, Cardinal Borgia increased in the printing-office of that institution, often at his own expence, the number of founts of types of foreign languages. Among others he gave a fount of Etruscan types, and encouraged Raphael Turki, the Egyptian bishop, to print his Coptic Grammar, and also promoted that of the language spoken by the Curds, of which Garzoni was the author.

A journal called the true Hollander, is published at the Hague in the French language, which gives an account of the politics, literature, science, and the fine arts of Holland. This journal from the circumstance of its being in French, is rendered much more interesting, because more accessible than if it were written in the Dutch language.

At Castiglione, in the kingdom of Etruria, there is a lake of about two leagues diameter which communicates with the sea, and produces great quantities of salt. The reservoir contains 4,859,000 cubic feet of water, which after evaporation leaves 11,000,000 pounds of salt.

It is a curious fact, that the Romans, during their residence in Britain, established a manufactory of woollen cloth at Winchester, which was so extensive as to supply their army; and there is reason to believe, that the trade which they introduced into Britain was not neglected by the native inhabitants, for the first nine hundred years of the Christian era. The long Spanish wool was imported into this country so early as the twelfth century, and we find that since the days of Edward III. British fleeces were admirably adapted to the kind of cloth which was in greatest request, though now they are generally unequal to the production of that which is sought after.

In the year 1770, there was only one stage-coach to London, and one to Liverpool, which went from or came into Manchester, and they set out only twice a week. There are now twenty-seven distinct coaches which run from Manchester, of which eighteen set out every day, and eight others three times a week, to their different places of destination. In the year 1754, a *flying coach* was advertised, and it promised in the following words, that "However incredible it might appear, it would actually arrive in London in four days and a half after leaving Manchester." The distance is one hundred and eighty five miles, and the journey is now performed by the mail coaches in about thirty hours, and on some occasion it has been travelled in twenty hours.

POETRY.

Poetry.

The Lamentation of IMILCE, *when the Senate of Carthage, at the instigation of* HANNO, *proposed sacrificing her infant son to the infernal gods, after her husband* HANNIBAL *had gained the battles on the Banks of Ticinus and Trebia.*

From DR TYTLER's *MS. Translation of Silius Italicus.*

IÖ, dear husband, on whatever world
The fury of thy conqu'ring arms is hurl'd,
Return thine ensigns hither, and oppose
Wars yet more violent, and nearer foes.
Perhaps, even now, thou, bravely plac'd beneath
The walls of Dardan Rome, and scorning death,
Their jav'lins, whirling from the hostile field,
Receiv'st intrepid on thy sounding shield;
Or throw'st a lamp, whence ruddy flames aspire,
To sink Tarpeian towers in Tyrian fire:
While one poor infant, so belov'd by thee,
And all our hope, is dragg'd away from me!
Ev'n in his country's bosom from me torn,
And, dreadful! to the Stygian altar borne.
Go! waste Ausonia's plains with shining steel,
And let forbidden paths thy fury feel;
Resign the leagues, by all the Gods were sworn;
This thy reward, and this the sad return,
Ungrateful Carthage for thy wars has made,
And these the honours to her hero paid!
Is this religion? or could vice do more
Than sprinkle fanes divine with human gore?
The cause, alas! of these accursed crimes
Is from the savage race of former times,
Who knew not that th' immortal pow'rs were good,
Nor e'er their sacred natures understood.
Adore with incense pure, make just requests,
And banish thoughts of slaughter from your breasts;
The Gods to men are friendly, mild, and kind.
Nor think such cruel rites for them design'd.
O! let it now suffice for him, for all,
That herds of oxen at our altars fall;
Or, if the gods ordain this hard decree,
Nor can be else aton'd, accept of me;
Let me, let me, his mother, meet the doom
Ye vow'd, and save my infant from the tomb!
Why rob the Lybian world of one so dear,
In whom, behold his father's mind appear?
Say, could we more lament Ægathes' steep,
Or Carthage sinking in the briny deep,
Than by this bloody deed, to snatch away
Your future hero from the realms of day?

VERSES,

Occationed by the laying of the Foundation Stone of LORD NELSON's *Monument on the Calton Hill, Edinburgh, 21st October* 1807.

AWAKE, my muse; awake, and sing
The glories which attend the *brave:*
Who, mounted high on fortune's wing,
Are *blest*, their *country* call'd to save.

Our swelling trophies court the eye
In fiery Mars's crimson'd plain:
Nor less our deeds,—does Fame reply,—
Atchiev'd in Neptune's wat'ry reign.

Britannia, favourite of the god,
Now rears her trident in the deep;
Where, ever watchful of her nod,
Triumphant navies proudly sweep.

Her sons, whom dangers ne'er appal,
To foil th' insulting flag rejoice;
How firm they listen to the call
That bids their thunder speak her voice.

Charm'd with the Syren of the wave,
'Ere nature's law had hail'd him man,—
See Nelson spurn the joys that crave
The Younker's head,—'Twas then began.

To touch the hero's breast, that flame
Which led his *genius* to presume,
On acts which deck his noble name
With laurels of eternal bloom.

But who can lull the storms of fate?
For human pow'rs,—unequal strife:
On *sov'reign* brows expression sat,
A *nation* sued to spare his life.—

In vain.—The guardian of our isle
Was doom'd to fall amid alarms:
Yet *death* could only rouse a smile,
For *vict'ry* clasp'd him in her arms.

See yonder *train* that tempts the gaze,
No common purpose marks their aim,
They

They go the solemn *pile* to raise,
Memorial of the patriot's fame.

" His honour'd relics rest not here,"
(Methinks some generous Briton says,
While down his feeling cheek the tear
Steals softly, and his soul displays.)

" But oft when eve bids cease from toil,
" And care in drowsy chain is laid,
" I'll wander here to sigh awhile,
" Enamour'd with the hallow'd shade."

Should the day spring—foul thought avaunt!
An eye unmoist ascend yon steep,
Britannia there shall fix her haunt,
And teach the rudest heart to weep.

Edinburgh,
22d Oct. 1807.

LINES

To the Memory of Lieut. Col. M'Leod.

WHAT child of despair, on the wings of the wind,
So mournfully warbles the woes of mankind?
'Tis the bird of the desart,—it comes from afar,
And its talons are red with the signs of the war!
Weep, weep, Caledonia! and number the slain,
The plumes of thy mountains are trod to the plain;
The sands of *El Hamet* are glutted with gore,
And the proud crested native exults on the shore!
But who is that youth on the desart laid low,
The laurels of *Maida* entwining his brow?
Th' illustrious chief of a well-chosen band,
Who no more shall return to his dear native land!
Ah! weep for the hero! weep over his grave,—
The tears of their country are due to the brave,
Who fearless encounter the legions of death,
And prove true to the last of their blood and their breath!
All hail! brave M'Leod—tho' we bid thee adieu,
Thy worth and thy valour shall live in our view;
The fond hopes of youth have expir'd with life's flame,
But thy glory shall rise in the records of fame!

K.—— *Aug.* 20*th* 1807. *M.*

GLENDONNEN's RAID,

An ancient Scottish Ballad,

Never before published.

GLENDONNEN was a valiant Scot,
A valiant Scot I wot was he,
And Glendonnen lov'd the fairest May
That dwell'd in all the south countrye.

Get up, get up, my brother John,
Get up and draw your sword for me,
For Marjery Fancet shall be mine,
Or home again I shall never see.

I'll ride the muirs and Liddel side,
The Esk and Ewes ye maun bring with thee,
Whae winna fight for my true love,
Let them never look for help from me.

Aye, brother, we may run and ride,
And warn both high and low degree,
But we'll never raise enow of men
To set young ladye Marjery free.

Were it the kye on Dirden fells,
Or Bastwet ewes ye long'd to see,
The Armstrangs, and the Elliots both,
And Scotts would bear ye companye.

But or they'll fight for a lady fair,
Where one can only the gainer be,
Ye had better try to raise the deil,
To help to gain your fair ladye.

Ye might have had that ladye fair,
With right good will and honestye,
But ye brought away the bishop's kye,
And left your love most trait'rously.

Now hold your tongue, my brother John,
And of your taunting let me be,
It was Sandy Jardine me advis'd,
And that's the thing that grieveth me.

But I have sent him a broad letter,
To come and speak with me speedilye,
If he winna fight for my true love,
By Saint Mary he shall fight with me.

His brother John is to the Cassway gane,
To raise the Esk to join the fray,
And Glendonnen's out by the Teviot stane,
As fast as he can post away.

The first he saw was auld Fanesh,
A gurly man I wat was he,
Get up, Fanesh, with all your men,
And help to gain my fair ladye.

Is there ne'er a lady in fair Scotland
Of equal rank and fair beautye?
That we maun go fight for an English quean,
And risk my merry men and me?

I have three daughters of my own,
Although the worst's o'er good for thee,
Be-

Before I lose my gallant men,
I'll give you the wale of a' the three.

Keep ye your daughters, auld Fanesh,
And keep your men till need may be,
And next time you cross the Ramsey burn,
Ye may bring them all your guard to be.

Fanesh he turned him on his heel,
And I wat a loud laughter leugh he,
I wish ye joy of your English whore,
And a bonny bairn-time may ye baith see.

But Sandy of Sowerby join'd the fray,
And his billy Wat of the Frosty lee,
And Wattie of Cooslep, and young Jock Grieve,
As fearless lads as well could be.

Glendonnen's on to Liddesdale,
And he sent the word to tow'r and ha',
"The fray is up, and the march begun,
"Rise for Glendonnen ane and a'."

When they came to the Liddel ford,
They were a comely sight to see,
There was thirteen score well mounted Scots,
The wale of all the south countrye.

Each man had a skin pock on his back,
Which with his buff doublet became him weel,
A twa-fac'd sword hang down by his thigh,
And a braid bonnet with a bar of steel.

Their saddles were made of the good green ruff,
And their bridles of the hemp so free,
Their horses' tails hang down to the ground,
And their manes were plett with the rowan tree.

And John of Milburn he was there,
And Habby Potts in his companye,
And Elliot of Breaken led the van,
The bravest knight in the south countrye.

And when they came to the white-cross-stane,
Then there was joy and muckle glee,
For Sandy Jardine he was there,
With threescore men in his companye.

"Ye're welcome, lads," Glendonnen cry'd,
"Ye are doubly welcome, lads, to me,
"There shall few toom wallets come back "again,
"Although we fight for a fair ladye."

Then they have ridden the lee-lang night,
Glendonnen well knew all the way,
And they reach'd the gates of merry Carlisle,
Just at the dawning of the day.

When they arrived at merry Carlisle,
And lighted down upon the green,
The bells they rang, and the guards they ran,
And such a fray was never seen.

For all was hurry and all was fear,
And all was uproar, noise, and din;
There was naked men, and naked women,
All running as fast as they could rin.

And ay they cry'd, "The Scots! the Scots!"
And ay they grat most bitterlye,
And ay the owr word of the fray
Was, "The Scots! the Scots! Oh wae to me!"

But they neither touch'd man, wife, nor bairn,
For never man durst them 'gainstand,
But each man fill'd his trusty wallet,
With what came readiest to his hand.

To be continued.

THE BRAES OF BUSHBY.

By the Ettrick Shepherd.

AE' glentin' cheerfu' simmer morn,
As I came owr the riggs of Lorn,
I heard a lassie, all forlorn,
Lamenting for her Johnny-O:
Her wild notes pour'd the air alang,
The Highland rocks an' woodlands rang,
An' ay the owr-word o' her sang,
Was, "Bushby braes are bonny-O."

On Bushby braes, where blossoms blow,
Where blooms the briar an' sulky sloe,
There, first I met my only joe,
My dear, my faithful Johnny-O.
The grove was dark,—too dark an' sweet,
Where first my lad an' I did meet,
The roses blush'd around our feet;
Then, "Bushby braes were bonny-O."

Departed joys, how soft! how dear!
That frae my e'e still wrings the tear:
But still that hope my heart shall cheer
Again to meet my Johnny O.
The primrose saw, an' the blue hare-bell,
Yet nane o' them our loves can tell,
The thrilling joy I felt too well,
When "Bushby braes were bonny-O."

My lad is to the Baltic gane,
To fight the proud an' doubtful Dane:
For our success my heart is fain,
But it's maistly for my Johnny-O.
Then Cupid smooth the German sea,
An' lure him back to Lorn an' me,
An' all my life I'll sing with glee,
"The Bushby braes are bonny-O."

PRO-

Proceedings of Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, Aug. 4.

Offices in Reversion.

ON the order for the second reading of the Bill for preventing the granting of Offices in Reversion,

Lord Arden rose to oppose it. He considered the Bill to be an unnecessary and indecent attack upon the King's lawful Prerogative. Nothing whatever had been stated to prove that such a measure was necessary.

The *Earl of Lauderdale* expressed his astonishment at the intended opposition to the Bill. It was extraordinary that Ministers chose to absent themselves on this occasion; that they did not venture upon a personal opposition to the Bill, but sent down their relatives and connections to smother it. Upon reflection, however, he was not surprised at their conduct; for with what consistency could they concur in rejecting a Bill which they had recommended in the speeches from the Throne, at the conclusion of the last, and commencement of this present Session? The Bill was brought in with the universal approbation of the whole kingdom; it passed the other House without opposition, and was reserved for rejection here. Had those who approved the principle of the Bill the least idea that any opposition to it was intended, the attendance on his side the House would have been much greater. He wished that the discussion of it should be adjourned for 24 hours.

Lord Viscount Melville said there was only one point in which he agreed with the Noble Lord (Lauderdale,) namely, that which related to the absence of Ministers. He wished they had been there to declare their sentiments in opposition to the Bill, if such were the sentiments which they entertained upon the subject. But when the absence of Ministers is spoken of, he would ask, where were the illustrious Members of the late Administration? why did not they attend to support their own Bill, and display their paternal fondness for their own offspring? He denied that this measure had been approved of or alluded to in his Majesty's speech. The speech applauded the general object of the Committee of Finance, namely, to enquire into the means of reforming and economising the public expenditure; but could not be made to apply to the present measure.—No argument had, he contended, been adduced in favour of the present measure, except an assertion, that it was agreeable to the public feeling. He did not believe that there was any such feeling in the public mind, nor was there any thing in the Bill by which the public could be benefited. If the Bill was to pass, not a sixpence would be saved by it; the offices would remain the same, and the only object of it would be to encroach upon the King's just and lawful prerogative.—Was it not the practice, when great services had been performed by an Admiral or General, to confer hereditary honours, and to grant also an annual sum, which was not confined to the person to whom granted, but was extended to his descendants? It had been the constant practice of our ancestors to act upon this principle. He would put a case also to shew the expediency of acting upon it in other instances: Suppose a person was rendered incapable by age or infirmity from executing the duties of an office which he had held for twenty or thirty years. Such a person was not to be turned out without some provision. There were in this case only two modes of acting; the one by a pension, and the other by granting the reversion of the office to his son, or other relation, who might assist him in the office.—By the former mode, a charge was made upon the public during the life of that person, and in the latter there was no additional expence. The public were therefore gainers. He could discover nothing in support of this Bill, but an assertion that it was expedient; whilst on the other hand there was the uniform practice of our ancestors. He could not therefore consent that after a beneficial reign of nearly half a century, such an attack should be made upon the prerogative and influence of a beloved and revered Monarch.—The abolition of all sinecures was a very fine *Utopian* theory, but he apprehended it was one which could never be reduced to practice in a Monarchical Government. At the period of the revolution King William stated it as his solemn opinion, that the British scheme of Government could not subsist, without vesting a very considerable degree of influence in the Crown. The same principle which regulated reversionary grants was observed by the Legislature, in annexing large provisions to the here-

hereditary honours granted for signal military services. In some cases it was the person who had the reversion that actually performed the duties of an office, the principal having grown old in the public service; and thus meritorious individuals were rewarded, without any additional burden to the country.

Lord Holland thought it was incumbent on those who wished that the present Ministers should stand well in the public estimation, to prevent a decision from taking place in so thin a House. His Lordship argued that the Crown, instead of losing any thing, would be considerably a gainer by the measure, by having the offices, as they became vacant, at its immediate disposal. He concluded with moving that the debate should be adjourned until tomorrow.

The *Earl of Selkirk* approved of the Bill, upon the principle that it was to be considered as the forerunner of other great and important measures.

The House divided on *Lord Holland's* Motion.—Contents 9—Non-contents 16—Majority 7.—The House again divided on a Motion for reading the Bill a second time this day three months.—Contents 15—Non-contents 6—Majority 9. The Bill is therefore thrown out.

List of the Majority—Lords Arden, Redesdale, Napier, Melville, Heathfield, Glasgow, Kingston, Limerick, Carleton, Morton, Eldon, Walsingham, the Duke of Montrose, the Duke of Cumberland, and Bishop of Chichester.

List of the Minority—Lords Grosvenor, Cowper, Selkirk, Cholmondely, Yarborough, Holland, Lauderdale, Hood, Boringdon.

Thursday, August 6.

The *Lord Chancellor* made a motion respecting the 61st standing order, under which it is considered that no more than L. 200 can be awarded as the costs of appeal suits. The great number of appeals, from both Scotland and Ireland, he imputed to the small sum given for costs. His Lordship accordingly moved that the sum of L.400, instead of L.200, should be inserted as the recognizance to be entered into by persons appealing to that House.—Ordered.

Monday, August 10.

The Lord Chancellor introduced his new bill for regulating the Court of Session in Scotland. His Lordship stated, that his bill proposed to divide the Court of Session, now consisting of 15 Lords, into two divisions or chambers; the one consisting of the Lord President and seven Lords; the other chamber to consist of the Lord Justice Clerk and six Lords; but if either the Lord President or Lord Justice Clerk, or both should be absent, that then the Judges present should select one from among themselves to preside in each chamber. His bill also proposed that, in the Outer Court, instead of only one Judge, the Lord Ordinary, as he is styled, the number of Judges in that Court should be increased, and that the presiding Judge, or Lord Ordinary, should continue to sit there for a longer time than at present; that three or four Judges in this outer chamber should make a quorum, and that they should have all the power which the Court of Session at present possessed. His bill also provided the means, in case the Judges should be equally divided in opinion, in either of the chambers, to insure a majority. It also allowed suitors to bring their cases before either the inner or outer Court, and also gave permission to the Judges in either Court, in case of a difference of opinion, to call for the opinion of all the Judges. His bill also went into the subordinate details of the distribution of causes, and for the arrangement of causes to be brought by appeal before the House of Lords; also, it provided for justice to be done to persons aggrieved in cases of appeal, and the amount of the recognizances to be entered into for the payment of costs. The bill also impowered the House of Lords, in passing judgment, to give interest in certain cases where the dispute was relative to landed estates. The bill also went into subordinate regulations, respecting fees, processes, &c.

After some observations by *Lords Lauderdale* and *Selkirk* in favour of the trial by Jury, the bill was ordered to be printed, and lie over till next Session. (See p. 649.)

Their Lordship remitted the Scots Appeal case, Pettygrew Wilson *v.* Alexander, to the Court of Session, with special directions.—And postponed till next session the other Scots appeal case, the Duke of Hamilton against the Rev. Mr Scott, minister of Avondale.—This appeal raises the question of new, which was so much agitated a few years ago; Whether the Court of Session, as Commissioners of Teinds, have the power of augmenting a stipend once fairly modified?—In cases which occurred in 1784 and 1787, the Judges, with perfect unanimity, again and again decided, that the Court had no such power; but their decisions were reversed, and the causes remitted by the House of Lords, in respect of their being attended with special circumstances. The sequel is thus stated in the Duke of Hamilton's case on the present occasion:—

"Since that period, (1792,) the Judges who decided that the Court had no power, either

either by law or practice, to grant a second augmentation, being all gone, their successors, without expressly deciding that they have the power, acted as if clearly invested with it. There is scarcely one living in Scotland which has not been greatly augmented during that period, many of them twice, some of them even three times. The landholders are harrassed beyond all tolerance—what they esteem their property is in a state of perpetual fluctuation; and this is not the extent of the evil. From processes of augmentation, and modification, and the consequent processes of locality, they are kept in a state of constant expense and litigation. To ascertain whether the Court really has a power by law to keep the landholders in this state, is the great purpose of this appeal. If it has, recourse must be had to the Legislature for relief; but, till otherwise taught by your Lordships, the appellant must think it has not."

After some discussion, and a division, the second reading of the Militia Transfer bill was carried by a majority of 41 to 15.

Tuesday, August 11.

Mr Whitbread's Parochial School bill was thrown out, it being contended that it was wholly inadequate to its object, and likely to breed dissension in parishes. The second reading of the Irish Arms bill encountered some opposition from Lord Holland, but was carried.

Wednesday, August 12.

The English and Irish Militia Transfer bills, and most of the bills on the table were passed.

Thursday, August 13.

The bills passed yesterday received the Royal Assent by commission.

Lord Stanhope rose to make a motion, of which he had given notice, on the subject of our conduct towards neutral powers, in consequence of what had recently happened on the coast of America. After a variety of preliminary observations, his Lordship moved a resolution, importing, that "Equality and complete reciprocity ought to form the invariable rule of conduct of the Government, with regard to States at peace with this country."

The *Lord Chancellor* highly approved of the general principles laid down by the Noble Lord; but as we were yet but very imperfectly informed respecting the particular event alluded to by his Lordship, he thought it his duty to move the previous question, which was carried without opposition.

Friday, August 14.

Parliament was this day prorogued by commission, the Lord Chancellor delivering in his Majesty's name the following speech to both Houses:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"We have it in command from his Majesty, to express the satisfaction with which he finds himself enabled to give you that recess, which, after the great and diligent exertions which you have made in the dispatch of public business, must, at this advanced season of the year, be so peculiarly desirable.

"His Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct us to return you his thanks for the steady loyalty and attachment to his person and government, and the zealous devotion to the public service which have characterised all your deliberations, and most especially to thank you for the seasonable exertions which you have enabled him to make for the augmentation of the military force of his kingdom.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His Majesty has commanded us to return you his warmest thanks for the supplies which you have granted with so much cheerfulness for the current year: and when he considers the provision which you have made for those contingent and unforeseen services which the events of the war may render necessary, his Majesty has the great satisfaction of recognizing the wisdom wherewith, in a time of extraordinary difficulty, you have anticipated the possible demands which those difficulties may occasion.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His Majesty commands us to assure you, that he deeply deplores the unfortunate issue of the war on the Continent.

"The immense extension of the power and influence of France, and the undisguised determination of the enemy to employ the means and resources of those countries which he possesses or controuls, for the purpose of effecting the ruin of this kingdom, undoubtedly present a formidable view of the dangers and difficulties which this country has to encounter.

"But

"But his Majesty trusts, that the loyal and brave people over whom he reigns are not to be daunted or disheartened.

"From the recollection of those difficulties under which his people have successfuly struggled, and of those dangers which they have happily surmounted, his Majesty derives the consolation of believing, that the same spirit and perseverance which have hitherto remained unbroken, will continue to be exerted with unabated vigour and success.

"And while his Majesty commands us to repeat the assurances of his constant readiness to entertain any proposals that may lead to a secure and honourable peace, he commands us at the same time to express his confidence that his Parliament and his people will feel with him the necessity of persevering in those vigorous efforts which alone can give the character of honour to any negociation, or the prospect of security or permanency to peace.

"His Majesty, therefore, trusts that his people will always be ready to support him in every measure which may be necessary to defeat the designs of his enemies against the independence of his Majesty's dominions, and to maintain against any undue pretensions, and against any hostile confederacy, those just rights which his Majesty is always desirous to exercise with temper and moderation; but which, as essential to the honour of his Crown, and true interests of his people, he is determined never to surrender."

After which, the Lord Chancellor, in the usual stile, prorogued the Parliament till the 24th of September.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, July 17.

Breach of Privilege.

Mr Jeffrey, member for Poole, complained of a gross breach of privilege respecting the writ for Poole, which had been taken from the messenger to the Great Seal the day it was issued, by one Jonathan Brundrett, clerk to an attorney, and had been kept up from the Sheriff for three weeks, to serve some sinister purpose at the last election. He moved, that Brundrett do attend the House to-morrow to answer for his conduct

Brundrett attended accordingly, and was examined by the Speaker. He acknowledged receiving the writ, which he delivered to a person six hours after he had so received it. On being questioned who the person was to whom he had delivered it, and by whose orders, he positively refused to answer the question. The Speaker then said, that such refusal was a high breach of privilege, and ordered him to withdraw. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved that Jonathan Brundrett, for his contempt of the authority of the House, be committed to Newgate.

Mr Barham considered the proposed punishment too severe in this individual case, the practice complained of having been common to most of the Members of the House; although he wished to see a general law that would put an end to it. He thought it would be sufficient to order the person into the custody of the Sergeant at Arms.

Lord Howick concurred in the same opinion, that the practice was universal, and that he had experienced it twice in his own case, particularly at the last election for Appleby, when the writ had been kept up a long time by some person about the Treasury.

The motion for committal to Newgate was however carried.

On the 20th a petition from Brundrett was presented to the House, acknowledging his contrition for his offence, and stating his willingness to answer any question put to him. He was ordered to the bar on the 23d, and after being reprimanded by the Speaker, was discharged.

Another petition was presented on the 20th from a Will. Spurrier of Poole, stating his having, through ignorance, detained the above writ, and excusing Brundrett from any blame in the matter; and as he was in an infirm and weak state of health, he humbly implored the clemency of the House. He was ordered to attend at the bar on the 28th, when he was committed to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms;—but was liberated three days after on his petition.

Monday, July 20.

Mr Cochrane Johnstone moved for an account of the state of the balances, up to the latest period, for and against the army agents, as far as the same can be made up. Also a return of the state of the funds for the payment of the pensions to officers widows. Agreed to.

Mr Grant moved to go into a Committee on the East India Bond bill.

Lord A. Hamilton said he could not suffer a Bill of this nature to proceed, without information upon some points. He wished, in the first place, to know for what object so large a sum was to be raised, and whether

ther it was for a mercantile or a political purpose? He also wished to know the state of accounts between the Company and this country?

Mr Grant answered, that the object of the present measure was to make up a deficit to the extent of upwards of two millions, on an account of some years standing, for political, not for commercial purposes. As to the state of accounts between this country and the Company, he must say that he conceived the Company had been aggrieved. And respecting the general state of the affairs of the Company, he had no hesitation in saying, that their affairs were infinitely better now than they were two years ago. The territorial debt, tho' great, did not greatly exceed two years amount of the territorial revenues. The Company was now at peace, and the dispositions of the native Princes were understood to be most favourable.

The Bill then went through a Committee.

The Leith Harbour Improvement bill, the Lanark Road bill, and the Burntisland Beer bill, were passed.

Bills were brought in to continue the powers of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry till June next, and for amending the act relative to the disposition of the real and personal property of their Majesties.

Tuesday, July 21.

The third reading of the Glasgow Royalty Extension bill was opposed by Mr Maxwell and Mr Malcolm Laing, as being unjust, unnecessary, and contrary to the wishes of the inhabitants. It was supported by the Lord Advocate and Solicitor General for Scotland, as being fully calculated to preserve the fair medium between the rights of the community and the individual. On a division, the majority for the bill was 41 to 21. The bill was, of course, passed.

The Speaker stated, that Lieutenant-Colonel Park, having failed to enter into the usual recognizance in support of his petition against the return for Kinross-shire, the order for a ballot was of course discharged.

Lord H. Petty, understanding that some new plan was in agitation respecting the Scots revenue, moved that the order for the committal of his bill for regulating the Scots taxes be discharged. Agreed to.

A motion by Colonel Stanley, for a bill to amend the acts of Charles II. respecting the settlements of bastard children, was negatived without a division

Wednesday, July 22.

In a Committee on the act relative to the importation of German linens, it was resolved to allow a drawback of the importation duty on all printed German linens, when exported in British bottoms.

Lord Castlereagh then rose to submit to the House his promised plan of military defence. Its object is to revive the system of ballot for the militia, and to use that form as a means of feeding the regular army His Lordship took a general view of the defensive measures of the late Ministers, and observed, that although he had opposed them, yet, as they were established and acted upon, it might not be convenient now to alter them. His object was to call on Parliament to adopt measures of greater energy, and that the people should be called on to make an exertion adequate to the dangers that surround us. Of his Lordship's plan we can only offer the following outline. He proposed—

1. That the regular army should be increased from the militia in these proportions, viz. from the militia of England, 21,000; of Ireland 7000. His Majesty is at present empowered to call upon the counties to ballot for a supplementary militia, amounting to 20,000 men for England, and 4000 for Scotland; but he proposed, 2. That his Majesty should be empowered to call upon the counties for a supplementary militia and a half, making for England (and Scotland we presume, although it is not mentioned in the reports) 36,000; Ireland 8000. This, allowing for the usual waste, would add at least 38,000 men to the militia, and 28,000 to the regular army, and would leave with the militia a large body of supernumeraries, sufficient, for a long period, to relieve the standing army from the embarrassment which a ballot must occasion. 3. That the management of the enlisting of men out of the militia be entirely under the controul of the militia officers for 30 days, and the officers of the army to have no concern in it during that time. 4. That commissions shall be given for raising men out of the militia, in the same manner as if it were done by ordinary recruiting, giving an option to the men, whether they will enlist for a term of years or for life. 5 That if the volunteers shall be diminished in any county, power shall be given to the Lord Lieutenant of that county to raise by ballot a local or county militia, to the extent of the particular deficiency, but to be confined in their service to their own respective county, unless in cases of invasion or rebellion.

There was no material objection made to the plan, and bills formed upon Lord Castlereagh's proposition were brought in.

Mr Sturges Bourne proposed an amendment to Mr Whitbread's Parish School Bill, which was carried, on a division of

33 against 12, Majority 21. This amendment has removed the main objection to the Bill, which otherwise might, if it had not passed into an act, have excited discontent in every parish throughout the country.—By this judicious amendment, the establishment of Schools will be *optional* on the part of the respective parishes, which before was *compulsory*. And it will also have the good effect of preserving the source of private charity from being disturbed, as it might have been if people had been *forced* to contribute to such a purpose.

The Speaker informed the House, that the person who had presented Petitions complaining of an undue return for Renfrew, had failed to enter into recognizances. The order was according discharged.

Friday, July 24.

IRISH INSURRECTION BILL.

The Irish Insurrection Bill passed thro' the Committee after some amendments.—There were divisions on two of the clauses, which were carried by 53 against 29, and by 63 against 21, and the amendments rejected.

Both sides of the House agreed upon the necessity of the bill. Indeed similar bills were brought in by the late Ministry. Mr Grattan made a very patriotic speech for the bill. He was ready to take his full share of the odium of the bill. There were times when every man ought to sacrifice some part, not only of his credit and substance, but of his Liberty, for the Protection of the State. Such was he conceived the present time. He understood there were dark and secret meetings now held in Ireland, which must be put an end to. The question was not now about Republicanism or Roman Catholicism, but whether Ireland should remain a part of the British Empire, or become, not a portion of France, but nothing, absolutely nothing—for any connection Ireland forms with France, must end in her destruction. He wished Gentlemen to inculcate upon the Irish People, the danger of their intriguing with France—He earnestly exhorted the Irish Gentlemen, as they canvassed their countrymen for seats in that House, to canvass them also for the British Empire against the designs of France. Nations, like individuals, were often the arbiters of their own fate, and much might be done for this country in Ireland, if so determined. The Gentlemen connected with Ireland ought earnestly and personally to solicit the aid of the Irish people; they ought to use every means in their power to circulate in that country the fundamental maxim of English policy, to have nothing to do with France. The right Hon. Gentleman repeated his resolution to vote for the bill, notwithstanding the odium that attached to it—rather than give up the State, he would support the bill. He never would capitulate with any popular error—although he always respected popularity, when attendant on virtue. (The Right Hon. Gentleman was frequently interrupted by the *unanimous plaudits* of the House.)

Lord Howick was anxious to have it understood, that he and his friends firmly supported the bill, although they might differ on some particular clauses. He had seen the necessity of the measure before he retired from office, and he saw no reason to alter his opinion since.

Saturday, July 25.

The Speaker acquainted the House, that Lieut.-Col. Duff, and certain electors who had petitioned against the return for Kincardineshire, had neglected to enter into recognizances. The order, for taking these petitions into farther consideration, dropt of course.

Monday, July 27.

In a Committee, it was resolved to allow provisions, pitch, tar, &c. to be imported into the British West India colonies from America, and gypsum, &c. from the said colonies into the United States. *Gen. Tarleton* presented a petition from Liverpool against the India Bond bill. The bill for allowing a certain proportion of the militia to volunteer into the line was read a second time, after a long discussion and a division. For it, 187—against it 90. The Irish Insurrection bill was passed after a division. For it 106—against it 8. *Mr Huskisson* obtained leave for a bill to authorise the Postmasters to open the letters contained in the mails made up for Hamburgh on the 18th, 21st, 25th, and 28th of Nov. last, which had been returned to the Post-office here, through the influence of the French, in order that they might be restored, with any inclosures they may contain, to the writers.

Tuesday, July 28.

In the Committee on the Militia Volunteering bill, the clause allowing the men to enlist either for a limited term, or for life, was warmly opposed by the adherents of the late Ministry, but carried by a majority of 73 to 10.

Mr Canning presented a copy of a treaty entered into between his Majesty and Prussia. This treaty had been framed at Memel on the 28th January; but the ratification of the King of Prussia had not arrived for many months after, and the events that had since occurred had entirely super-

superseded the provisions agreed upon.—He then presented a message as follows:—

"His Majesty thinks it proper to acquaint the House of Commons, that he has entered into certain subsidiary engagements with the King of Sweden, which he will order to be laid before the House as soon as a copy of the treaty can be made out: and also that his Majesty's Minister to the King of Prussia had, in virtue of a power invested in him, made advances to the amount of 100,000l. for the service of that Sovereign; and that supplies of arms and military stores have also been furnished to his Prussian Majesty, to an amount not exceeding 200,000l. His Majesty recommends to his faithful Commons to make good the expenses thus incurred." Referred to the Committee of Supply, as was a message desiring the usual vote of credit at the end of a Session.

(By the treaty with Sweden, that power is bound to employ 18,000 men in Pomerania, instead of 14,000 employed before; the subsidy to be paid by this country to be in proportion to the force employed, according to the terms of the former treaty. By the treaty with Prussia, his Prussian Majesty relinquishes all title to Hanover; and his Britannic Majesty engages to restore to the subjects of his Prussian Majesty the freedom of navigation, and to release the Prussian ships detained. His Prussian Majesty engages not to impede the free navigation of the British ships in the ports of his dominions.)

Wednesday, July 29.

The Sierra Leone transfer bill passed.

In a Committee of Supply, *Mr Percival* moved that the sum of 10,000l. be granted to Dr Jenner, as a farther compensation for his invaluable discovery of the vaccine inoculation. *Mr E. Morris* thought the compensation still inadequate, and moved that the further sum to be granted should be 20,000l. The amendment was agreed to, after a long conversation, and a division, ayes, 60, noes 47.

Thursday, July 30.

The East India bonds bill was passed. Leave was given for a bill to suspend the drawbacks upon spirits distilled in Great Britain or Ireland, and exported from one part of the United Kingdom to another.

Monday, August 3.

In Committees, resolved, that a vote of credit, to the amount of five millions, be granted to his Majesty; and that salt, manufactured in Great Britain, should not be permitted to be exported from Ireland, except to Newfoundland, in ships under 80 tons.

Sir J. Sinclair presented a petition from certain adventurers in the Herring Fishery at Caithness, against the Swedish Herring Fishery bill.

Tuesday, August 4.

Mr Barham obtained leave to bring in a bill to insure a prompt delivery of election writs. He stated, that at present the messenger of the great seal always received from the treasury a list of those to whom they recommended the writs to be sent. To remedy this abuse, his plan was, to compel the messenger to deliver the writs to the secretary of the general post-office, taking his receipt for each. The secretary to send them to the country post-masters, obtaining their receipts; and the latter to give immediate notice to the sheriffs, who are enjoined instantly to demand the writs, and give their receipts. The messenger of the great seal to have his perquisites secured to him, being about 500l. a-year, by the public.

Wednesday, August 5.

There were long conversations respecting the militia transfer bill, Mr Whitbread's poor bill, the Irish Insurrection bill, &c.

The *Attorney General* brought in a bill to confirm the right of the purchasers of the real and personal property of General Delancy, the produce of which is to be vested in trustees, to satisfy the claims of the Crown.

Thursday, August 6.

Mr Whitbread's parochial schools bill was passed.

Mr Dundas intimated, that he must reserve his East India budget for next session.

Mr Dent obtained leave for a bill for the better regulation of recognizances upon presenting petitions on controverted elections, which was instantly brought in.

Friday, August 7.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* obtained leave for a bill for amending and rendering more effectual the assessed taxes and the duty on the property acts. His object was to obtain a more speedy collection of these duties.

Mr Banks moved that a Committee be appointed to examine the Lords' journals, respecting the grant of places in reversion; and signified that if the report should be (as it might be) made to-

to morrow, he should make a motion on the subject on Monday.

Mr Dundas moved for various papers respecting East India affairs, which were ordered. The motion for the third reading of the consolidated fund bill gave rise to a long, but not very interesting conversation, respecting our foreign alliances. The bill was passed. The Irish Insurrection bill was also passed, after a conversation of some length.

Monday, August 10.

Mr Ellis called the attention of the House to the report of the Committee for considering the state of the West India trade. He dwelt on the distress of the planters, in consequence of the market being glutted with sugar; a distress which would be increased by the circumstances of Europe. He earnestly recommended to government to take this subject into their serious consideration, and to lower the duties, by way of increasing the consumption and clearing the ware-houses. He concluded by moving a resolution that the House shall, early in the next session, take into consideration the report of the Committee on the commercial state of the West India colonies.

Mr Percival promised that the attention of Government should be applied to the subject forthwith, and that the measure should be brought forward next session to obviate the difficulties existing. The resolution was agreed to.

Mr Banks presented two reports from the Finance Committee, and in consequence of the rejection by the House of Lords of the bill to prohibit the granting of places in reversion, he moved an address to his Majesty, praying that no such grants might be made until six weeks after the commencement of the next session of Parliament—Agreed to.

On a motion that the House do adjourn till Thursday,

Mr Whitbread wished some information from Ministers respecting the proffered mediation of Russia, stipulated in her late treaty with France, and respecting our differences with America.

Mr Canning replied that Government had on the 2d of this month received a direct communication from the Russian Court, containing an offer of mediation between this country and France, but it was unaccompanied with any copy, or any information respecting the nature or conditions of her treaty with France. Even that article which relates to the mediation of Russia was not transmitted to our Ministers. The first knowledge that Government had of the treaty was from a French newspaper. To this communication from Russia, Ministers could, of course, return only a conditional answer; the nature of which it would not be expected that they should state to the House.—With respect to the differences with the United States, he declared, that finding upon their entrance into office that a Treaty had been signed, though not ratified, his Majesty's Ministers felt it to be their duty to give the fullest effect to the stipulations of the Treaty—they had therefore made no alteration whatever in the course pursued by their predecessors. No new instructions whatever were sent to our Minister at the American Court; and as to our naval force off the American coast, they had precisely the same orders as those which prevailed under their predecessors.—With respect to the recent transaction, he was not as yet fully informed, his Majesty's Ministers not having received, either through our Minister at the American Court, or through the American Ambassador here, any official communication whatever relative to the transaction. Ministers received the first authentic account of this affair through the American newspapers, transmitted by our Minister, which contained the President's Proclamation, and in consequence of that publication Mr Canning had thought it his duty, no later than yesterday, to enquire of the American Ambassador, whether he had any official communication from his Government to make upon the subject; but was answered in the negative.

Friday, August 14.

The usual proceedings took place on a prorogation. After returning from the House of Lords, and hearing the speech read, the House broke up.

HIS-

Historical Affairs.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Abandonment of Buenos Ayres.

THE intelligence from this quarter is of a very unfavourable nature indeed, and puts an end to any hopes we might have entertained of making conquests in South America. The Saracen sloop of war arrived at Portsmouth on the 11th of September, having Brig.-Gens. Sir Samuel Auchmuty and Craufurd, and Cols. Holland and Bourke on board, the latter bearing dispatches from Gen. Whitelocke at Buenos Ayres, giving accounts of an unsuccessful attack upon that city, in which the British army suffered great loss, and which was followed by the total abandonment of the River Plate by capitulation. These important dispatches were published in a *London Gazette Extraordinary*.

Downing Street, Sept. 12. 1807.

Lieut.-Col. Bourke, Deputy Quarter-Master-General to his Majesty's troops serving in South America, arrived this morning at the office of the Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, from the Rio de la Plata, with a dispatch from Lieut.-Gen. Whitelocke, addressed to the Rt. Hon. William Windham, of which the following is a copy :—

Buenos Ayres, July 10. 1807.

Sir,

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Majesty, that, upon being joined at Monte Video, on the 15th of June, by the corps under Brig. Gen.-Craufurd, not one moment was lost by Rear-Admiral Murray and myself in making every necessary arrangement for the attack of Buenos Ayres. After many delays, occasioned by foul winds, a landing was effected, without opposition, on the 28th of the same month, at the Ensenada de Barragon, a small bay about 30 miles to the eastward of the town. The corps employed on this expedition were three brigades of light artillery under Capt. Frazer; the 5th, 38th, and 87th foot, under Brig.-Gen. Sir S. Auchmuty; the 17th light dragoons, 36th and 88th regts. under Brig.-Gen. the Hon. W. Lumley; eight companies of the 95th regiment, and nine light infantry companies under Brig.-Gen. Craufurd; four troops of the 6th dragoon guards, the 9th light dragoons, 40th and 45th regiments of foot, under Col. the Hon. T. Mahon; all the dragoons being dismounted, except four troops of the 17th, under Lieut.-Col. Lloyd.

After some fatiguing marches through a country much intersected by swamps and deep muddy rivulets, the army reached Reduction, a village about nine miles distant from the bridge over the Rio Chuelo; on the opposite bank of which the enemy had constructed batteries, and established a formidable line of defence. I resolved, therefore, to turn this position, by marching in two columns from my left, and crossing the river higher up, where it was represented fordable, to unite my force in the suburbs of Buenos Ayres. I sent directions at the same time to Col. Mahon, who was bringing up the greater part of the artillery, under the protection of the 17th light dragoons and 40th regiment, to wait for further orders at Reduction.

Major-Gen. Leveson Gower, having the command of the right column, crossed the river at a pass called the Passo Chico, and falling in with a corps of the enemy's, gallantly attacked and defeated it; for the particulars of which action I beg to refer you to the annexed report. Owing to the ignorance of my guide, it was not until the next day that I joined with the main body of the army, when I formed my line, by placing Brig.-Gen. Sir Samuel Auchmuty's brigade on the left, extending it towards the convent of the Recoleta, from which it was distant two miles. The 36th and 88th regiments being on its right; Brig.-Gen. Craufurd's brigade occupying the central and principal avenues of the town, being distant about three miles from the Great Square and Fort; and the

the 6th dragoon guards, 9th light dragoons, and 45th regiment, being upon his right, and extending towards the Residencia. The town was thus nearly invested, and this disposition of the army, and the circumstances of the town and suburbs being divided into squares of one hundred and forty yards each side, together with the knowledge that the enemy meant to occupy the flat roofs of the houses, gave rise to the following plan of attack.

Brig.-Gen. Sir S. Auchmuty was directed to detach the 38th regiment to possess itself of the Plaza de Toros, and the adjacent strong ground, and there take post; the 87th, 5th, 36th, and 88th regiments, were each divided into wings, and each wing ordered to penetrate into the street directly in its front. The light battalion divided into wings, and each followed by a wing of the 95th regiment, and a three-pounder, was ordered to proceed down the two streets on the right of the central one, and the 45th regiment down the two adjoining; and after clearing the streets of the enemy, this latter regiment was to take post at the Residencia. Two six pounders were ordered along the central street, covered by the carabineers, and three troops of the 9th light dragoons, the remainder of which was posted as a reserve in the centre. Each division was ordered to proceed along the street directly in its front, till it arrived at the last square of houses next the river Plata, of which it was to possess itself, forming on the flat roofs, and there wait for further orders. The 95th regiment was to occupy two of the most commanding situations, from which it could annoy the enemy. Two corporals with tools were ordered to march at the head of each column, for the purpose of breaking open the doors; the whole were unloaded, and no firing was to be permitted until the columns had reached their final points and formed. A cannonade in the central streets was the signal for the whole to come forward.

In conformity to this arrangement, at half-past six on the morning of the 5th instant, the 38th regiment moving towards its left, and the 87th straight to its front, approached the strong post of Retiro and Plaza de Toros, and after a most vigorous and spirited attack, in which these regiments suffered much from grape-shot and musketry, their gallant commander, Brig. Gen. Sir S. Auchmuty, possessed himself of the post, taking 32 pieces of cannon, an immense quantity of ammunition, and 600 prisoners. The 5th regiment, meeting with but little opposition, proceeded to the river, and took possession of the church and convent of St Catalina.—The 36th and 88th, under Brig.-Gen. Lumley, moving in the appointed order, were soon opposed by a heavy and continued fire of musketry from the tops and windows of the houses, the doors of which were barricadoed in so strong a manner as to render them almost impossible to force. The streets were intersected by deep ditches, in the inside of which were planted cannon, pouring showers of grape on the advancing columns. In defiance, however, of this opposition, the 36th regt. headed by the gallant General, reached its final destination; but the 88th, being nearer the fort and principal defences of the enemy, were so weakened by his fire, as to be totally overpowered and taken. The flank of the 36th being thus exposed, this regiment, together with the 5th, retired upon Sir S. Auchmuty's post at the Plaza de Toros; not, however, before Lieut.-Col. Burne, and the grenadier company of the 36th, had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves, by charging about 800 of the enemy, and taking and spiking two guns. The two six-pounders moving up the central streets, meeting with a very superior fire, the four troops of the carabineers, led on by Lieut.-Col. Kingston, advanced to take the battery opposed to them; but this gallant officer being unfortunately wounded, as well as Captain Burrell, next in command, and the fire both from the battery and houses proving very destructive, they retreated to a short distance, but continued to occupy a position in front of the enemy's principal defences, and considerably in advance of that which they had taken in the morning.

The left division of Brig.-Gen. Crauford's brigade, under Lieut.-Col. Pack, passed on nearly to the river, and turning to the left, approached the Great Square, with the intention of possessing itself of the Jesuits' College, a situation which commanded the enemy's principal line of defence. But from the very de-

destructive nature of his fire, this was found impracticable, and after sustaining a heavy loss, one part of the division, throwing itself into a house which was found untenable, was shortly obliged to surrender; whilst the remaining part, after enduring a dreadful fire with the greatest intrepidity, Lieut.-Col. Pack, its commander, being wounded, retired upon the right division, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Craufurd himself. This division having passed quite through to the River Plata, turned also to the left to approach the Great Square and fort, from the north east bastion of which it was distant about 400 yards, when Brig.-Gen. Craufurd, learning the fate of his left division, thought it most adviseable to take possession of the convent of St Domingo, near which he then was, intending to proceed onwards to the Franciscan church, which lay still nearer the fort, if the attack or success of any other of our columns should free him in some measure from the host of enemies which surrounded him. The 45th regiment being further from the enemy's centre, had gained the Residencia without much opposition, and Lieut.-Col. Guard leaving it in possession of his battalion companies, moved down with the grenadier company towards the centre of the town, and joined Brig.-Gen. Craufurd.

The enemy, who now surrounded the convent on all sides, attempting to take a three-pounder which lay in the street, the Lieut.-Col. with his company, and a few light infantry under Major Trotter, charged them with great spirit. In an instant, the greater part of his company, and Major Trotter (an officer of great merit), were killed, but the gun was saved. The Brig. Gen. was now obliged to confine himself to the defence of the convent, from which the riflemen kept up a well-directed fire upon such of the enemy as approached the post; but the quantity of round shot, grape, and musketry to which they were exposed, at last obliged them to quit the top of the building, and the enemy, to the number of 6000, bringing up cannon to force the wooden gates which fronted the fort, the Brig.-Gen. having no communication with any other columns, and judging from the cessation of firing that those next him had not been successful, surrendered at four o'clock in the afternoon.

The result of this day's action had left me in possession of the Plaza de Toros, a strong post on the enemy's right, and the Residencia, another strong post on his left, whilst I occupied an advanced position opposite his centre; but these advantages had cost about two thousand five hundred men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The nature of the fire, to which the troops were exposed, was violent in the extreme. Grape shot at the corners of all the streets, musketry, hand-grenades, bricks and stones from the tops of all the houses, every householder with his negroes defended his dwelling, each of which was in itself a fortress, and it is not perhaps too much to say, that the whole male population of Buenos Ayres was employed in its defence.

This was the situation of the army on the morning of the 6th instant, when Gen. Liniers addressed a letter to me, offering to give up all his prisoners taken in the late affair, together with the 71st regiment, and others, taken with Brig.-Gen. Beresford, if I desisted from any further attack on the town, and withdrew his Majesty's forces from the River Plata; intimating at the same time, that from the exasperated state of the populace, he could not answer for the safety of the prisoners, if I persisted in offensive measures. Influenced by this consideration, (which I knew from better authority to be founded in fact,) and reflecting of how little advantage would be the possession of a country, the inhabitants of which were so absolutely hostile, I resolved to forego the advantages which the bravery of the troops had obtained, and acceded to the annexed treaty, which I trust will meet the approbation of his Majesty.

I have nothing further to add, except to mention, in terms of the highest praise, the conduct of Rear-Admiral Murray, whose cordial co-operation has never been wanting whenever the army could be benefited by his exertions. Capt. Rowley, of the royal navy, commanding the seamen on shore, Capt. Bayntun, of his Majesty's ship Africa, who superintended the disembarkation, and Capt. Thompson of the Fly, who had the direction of the gun-boats, and had previously rendered me much service by reconnoitring the river, are all entitled to my best thanks.

As his character already stands so high,

high, it is almost unnecessary to state that, from my second in command, Major-Gen. Leveson Gower, I have experienced every zealous and usesul assistance; my thanks are likewise due to Brigs.-Gen. Sir Samuel Auchmuty and Lumley, and to Col. Mahon and Brig.-Gen. Craufurd, commanding brigades. I cannot sufficiently bring to notice the uncommon exertions of Capt. Fraser, commanding the royal artillery, the fertility of whose mind, zeal, and animation in all cases, left difficulties behind. Captain Squires of the royal engineers is also entitled to my best thanks; nor should I omit the gallant conduct of Major Nicholls of the 45th regiment, who on the morning of the 6th instant, being pressed by the enemy near the Residencia, charged them with great spirit, and took two howitzers and many prisoners. Lieut.-Col. Bradford, Deputy Adjutant General, has likewise a great claim to my approbation as a gallant and promising officer.

The officers of my personal staff, Lieut.-Col. Torrens, Military Secretary, Captains Brown, Foster, Douglas, and Whittingham, Aides du-Camp, must also be mentioned by me in terms of just regard; the knowledge which the latter possesses of the Spanish language has been eminently useful to me.

This dispatch will be delivered to you by Lieut.-Col. Bourke, Deputy Quarter-Master-General, who has afforded me that assistance which might be looked for from an officer of his military talents and attachment to the service; to whom I beg to refer you for further particulars respecting the military operations in this part of the world.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. WHITELOCKE, Lieut.-Gen.

The Right Hon. Wm. Windham.

Total killed, wounded and missing of the troops, between the 28th of June, the day of the landing at Ensenada, to the 4th of July, 1807, inclusive;—1 serjeant, 14 rank and file, killed; 1 Captain, 3 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 2 serjeants, 18 rank and file wounded.

Officers of the Light battalion severely wounded.—87th Regt. Lieutenant Crowe.—88th Regt. Lieut. Thompson.—95th Regt. Captain Elder; Lieutenants Noble and Coane.

General Return of Killed, Wounded and Missing in the attack of Buenos Ayres 5th July 1807.

	K.	W.	M.
Royal Navy,	0	1	2
Royal Horse artillery,	3	8	3
Royal Foot artillery,	0	3	0
Gunner drivers,	3	0	0
6th dragoon guards,	15	21	3
9th light dragoons	4	17	1
Light battalion,	29	71	62
5th regiment foot,	14	47	24
36th ditto,	27	51	13
38th ditto,	9	43	1
40th ditto,	2	1	0
45th ditto,	14	47	1
47th ditto,	1	3	1
87th ditto,	58	128	14
88th ditto,	81	117	40
95th ditto,	41	91	43
Total,	301	649	208

Officers killed.—Light Bat. Major Trotter, of the 87th; Lieut. Hamilton, ditto.—6th Dragoon Guards, Captain Burrel.—9th Light Dragoons, Veterinary Surgeon Landers.—36th Regiment, Captains Williamson and Johnson.—38th Regt. Lieut. Fallon.—87th Regt. Capts. Considine and Johnson; Lieut. Barry; Quarter-master Buchannan.—88th Regt. Lieut. Hall; Ensign M'Gregor; Assistant Surgeon Ferguson.—95th Regt. Capt Jenkinson.

Officers wounded.—Lieut. Squarey, of the R. N. slightly. Lieut. Maconochie, of the R. A. slightly. Lieut.-Colonel Kingston, 6th Dragoon guards, severely. Lieut.-Col. Pack, 71st Regt. slightly. Lieut.-Col. Cadogan, 18th, slightly.—Lieut. Smith, 40th, severely. Capt. Greenwell, 45th, severely. Lieut. Cox, 87th, Lieut. Nickle, 88th, Lieut. Bury, ditto, all slightly. Capt. Brockman, 71st, dangerously. Lieut. Adamson, ditto, severely.—5th, Hon. Major King, slightly.—36th, Capts. Swain, severely; Vernon, slightly; Wingfield, severely. Lieuts. Cotton, severely; Chaloner, slightly; White and Whittel, severely.—38th, Ensign Wiltshire and Volunteer H. de Waal, severely.—45th, Capt. Payne, and Lieut. Moore, severely.—47th, Lieut. Rutledge, ditto.—87th, Major Millar, ditto; Capts. Rose, dangerously; Blake and Des Barres slightly;

ly; Gordon, severely. Lieuts. Love, Hill, and Budd, slightly; O'Brien, severely; and Fitzgerald. Assistant Surgeon Buxton, dangerously.—88th, Major Iremonger, slightly; Capts. Macpherson, Chisholm, Dunn, and Thompson, slightly; Lieuts. Adair, Graydon, Whittle, and Buller, severely; Mackie and Gregg, and Adjutant Robertson, slightly.—95th, Majors M'Leod and Travers, slightly; Capt. O'Hara, severely; Lieuts. Cardoux, M'Leod, Scott, and Turner severely; and M'Culloch, slightly.

Missing.—36th reg. Surgeon Boyce, Assistant surgeon Read.

The Light Company of the 71st reg. attached to the Light Battalion, suffered severely, but no correct return of their loss has been received. The prisoners have all been exchanged.

A DEFINITIVE TREATY between the Generals in Chief of his BRITANNIC MAJESTY, and of his CATHOLIC MAJESTY, as per the following articles:

ART. I.—There shall be from this time a cessation of hostilities on both sides of the river Plata.

II.—The troops of his Britannic Majesty shall retain, for the period of two months, the fortress and place of Monte Video; and as a neutral country, there shall be considered a line drawn from San Carlos on the west to Pando on the east, and there shall not be on any part of that line hostilities committed on any side, the neutrality being understood only that the individuals of both nations may live freely under their respective laws, the Spanish subjects being judged by theirs, as the English by those of their nation.

III.—There shall be on both sides a mutual restitution of prisoners, including not only those which have been taken since the arrival of the troops under Lieut. General Whitelocke, but also all those his Britannic Majesty's subjects, captured in South America since the commencement of the war.

IV.—That for the promptest dispatch of the vessels and troops of his Britannic Majesty, there shall be no impediment thrown in the way of the supplies of provisions which may be requested for Monte Video.

V.—A period of ten days from this time is given for the re-embarkation of his Britannic Majesty's troops to pass to the north side of the river La Plata, with the arms which may actually be in their power, stores, and equipage, at the most convenient points which may be selected, and during this time provisions may be sold to them.

VI.—That at the time of the delivery of the place and fortress of Monte Video, which shall take place at the end of the two months fixed in the second article, the delivery will be made in the state it was found, and with the artillery it had when it was taken.

VII.—Three officers of rank shall be delivered for and until the fulfilment of the above articles by both parties, it being understood that his Britannic Majesty's officers who have been on their parole cannot serve against South America until after their arrival in Europe.

Done at the Fort of Buenos Ayres, the 7th day of July 1807, signing two of one tenor.

JOHN WHITELOCKE,
Lieut. Gen. Commanding.
GEORGE MURRAY,
Rear Adm. Commanding.
SANTIAGO LINIERS.
CESAR BALBIANI.
BERNARDO VELASCOS.

Canal of Miserala, July 3. 1807.

SIR,

I have the honour to report to you, for the information of Lieut. General Whitelocke, that the advanced corps under my command, consisting of three companies of the 95th light battalion, 36th and 88th regiments, with two three, and two six pounders, advanced from the position I had taken up in front of the village of Reduction, and after making a considerable detour from the badness of the roads, I crossed the Chuelo at the Chico Pass; from thence I continued my route, through very strongly inclosed and difficult ground, till the head of the column arrived at the junction of two roads, about five hundred yards from the canal of Miserala. At the same moment that we discovered the enemy, they commenced a heavy, though after the first round, not well directed fire of shot and shells, my artillery having been left in the rear, under the protection of three companies of Brigadier-General Lumley's brigade, owing to the inability of the horses to bring it up at the same rate at which the infantry marched. I directed an imme-

immediate attack to be made on their left flank with the bayonet, which was executed by Brigadier General Crauford in the most perfect manner with his brigade, and he was so well seconded by the gallantry of Lieut.-Col. Pack, and Major Travers, the officers and men of the 95th, and light battalion, that in five minutes the enemy's force, though strongly posted behind hedges and embankments, gave way, leaving about sixty killed, and seventy prisoners, with all their artillery, consisting of nine guns, one howitzer, and three tumbrils with limbers complete.

I beg to state, that the conduct of every officer and soldier engaged was admirable; and that I am also under great obligations to Brig.-Gen. Lumley for his exertions to take a share in the action, but which alone the exhausted state of his regiments, from the severity of the march, prevented. Immediately after I formed, I found that he had taken a good position on the right of the light brigade, to support it in case of re-attack.

I am happy to add our loss has been but trifling, not exceeding fourteen rank and file killed, five officers, and twenty-five rank and file wounded. The exact returns I have not been able to obtain.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. Leveson Gower, Major-General.

Lieut.-Col. Torrens, Mil. Sec.

Abstract of Ordnance and Stores, captured from the enemy in the suburbs and city of Buenos Ayres, on the 2d and 5th of July 1807.

43 Garrison and Field pieces of different calibres, and mounted on travelling carriages.

About 25,000 round shot for field pieces of various calibres; and about 1900 shells for mortars of various natures;

And an Arsenal containing every description of Ammunition and Military Stores.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 12.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies and extract, have this day been received at this office from Rear-Admiral Murray, addressed to William Marsden Esq.

Nereide, off Barragon, June 30. 1807.

Sir,

I did myself the honour of informing you, by the last opportuninty which sailed from Monte Video, of my proceedings from St Helena, until my arrival off Monte Video with the squadron and transports under my orders, a duplicate of which letter I now transmit.

Rear-Admiral Stirling had made every necessary arrangement for the intended expedition before my arrival. It being necessary, on account of the shoals in the river, that the line of battle ships should remain at anchor off Monte Video, as well as for the protection of that place, I directed Admiral Stirling to remain with them.

On the 17th inst. the second division of troops, consisting of all those who had come out with General Crauford, being ready to proceed to Colonia, where General Whitelocke wished the whole to be assembled, Captain Prevost, in his Majesty's ship Saracen, taking with him the Encounter gun brig and Paz schooner, sailed with the transports.

On the 18th, 213 marines of the squadron were landed at Monte Video, by request of the General, to strengthen the garrison. I likewise ordered 440 seamen to be ready to land, under the command of Captains Rowley, Prevost, and Joyce, with a proportion of officers, to assist in working the artillery, to go up in the frigates, and Captain Bayntun to proceed up the North Channel to Colonia, in the Haughty gun-brig, with six gun boats (Spanish prizes captured at Monte Video:) the Medusa, Nereide, and Thisbe to receive the seamen intended to land, and three boats from each of the line of battle ships.

On the 21st, the wind moderating, I shifted my flag to the Nereide, and General Whitelocke did me the honour of accompanying me; and having directed Captain Bouverie, in the Medusa, and Captain Shepherd, in the Thisbe, to proceed with the Rolla and Olympia, and the last division of the troops, at noon weighed, and stood to the southward, where we anchored in three fathoms water.

On the 24th we anchored between Ensenada de Barragon and the northern shore, the winds and weather having prevented our getting to the westward of the Oitez Bank before. The Gene-

ral

ral and myself finding time would be lost by going with this division to Colonia, sent for the troops to join at this anchorage; General Gower went for them, with orders from General Whitelocke to evacuate Colonia, if he thought it necessary; Colonia was accordingly evacuated.

On the 27th the troops from Colonia joined, with the Fly, Pheasant, Haughty, and the gun-boats. I ordered the Paz up the river, with directions to the Staunch and Protector gun-brigs to join me.

The transports having the troops and artillery on board, being in three divisions, I directed Captain Thompson, in the Fly, who had made himself acquainted with the river, and particularly the place intended for landing, which was near Barragon, to lead the first division, having with him the Dolores schooner and four gun-boats; Captain Palmer, in the Pheasant, to lead the second division, with the Haughty and two gun-boats; and Captain Prevost, in the Saracen, to bring up the rear of the third division; Captains Bayntun and Corbet to superintend the landing of the troops.

At day-light, on the 28th, the wind being favourable, I made the signal to the Fly to weigh with the first division, and immediately after a general signal to weigh, having ordered the Rolla to be placed on the west end of the bank, as a guide for the ships to join, I shifted my flag to the Flying Fish, and General Whitelocke went in with me. As soon as the first division of transports anchored, I made the signal to get into the boats, and immediately afterwards to put off.

Soon after nine A. M. the first boats, with Brig-Gen. Crauford's division, landed about a mile to the westward of the fort, from which the enemy had some time before withdrawn their guns. A creek being found soon after the first boats landed, the whole were got on shore without opposition, or any accident, except that several of the transports were aground, but got off without damage.

The conduct of the officers and men on this occasion induced me to give out the accompanying general order. Two hundred seamen under the orders of Capts. Rowley and Joyce, were thought sufficient to land for the present; and I feel much indebted to those officers who had made themselves acquainted with the river, and piloted the squadron and transports.

Lieut. Bartholomew, of the Diadem, who was strongly recommended by Admiral Stirling, for his knowledge of the river, embarked with me; and I feel it my duty to state to their Lordships, that he was of infinite service; as were Lieut. Talbot, of the Encounter, Lieut. Acott of the Rolla, and Lieut. Herrick of the Raisonable, who undertook the pilotage.

On the evening of the 28th, the Paz and Staunch joined; the Staunch had taken a sloop, and destroyed two others of a convoy going to the south-shore for troops. I have directed Capt. Thompson, in the Fly, towards Buenos Ayres, with the Staunch, Paz, and Dolores, to endeavour to keep up a communication with the army. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. MURRAY.

Extract of a letter from Rear Admiral Murray, dated Nereide, off Buenos Ayres, July 8. 1807.

SIR,

By my letter of the 30th June their Lordships will be informed, that the army under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Whitelocke, was landed, without opposition or accident on the 28th, near Barragon, about twenty miles to the eastward of Buenos Ayres.

On the 30th, the Nereide, small craft, and transports weighed and anchored again to the westward of Quelmes; the next morning I went on shore in the Flying Fish to endeavour to communicate with the army, having directed some transports with provisions to go close in, in case the army should want supplies.

Captain Corbet, in his boat, discovered some of our troops, and sent Lieutenant Blight, of the Nereide, on shore: He with difficulty got to them, being obliged to pass through a deep bog: On the 2d Lieutenant Blight returned, and informed me he had seen General Whitelocke the evening before; that the army had suffered most severely on their march, having very deep marshes to pass; and, having been obliged

liged to leave their provisions behind them, were much in want of bread and spirits, which was immediately landed from the Encounter and transports. As I understood that General Gower had advanced towards Buenos Ayres, I directed Captain Thompson in the Fly with the gun-brigs, to get as near in as he could. The same day I received a letter from Colonel Bourke, Quarter-Master-General, to say he was directed by General Whitelocke to inform me he had marched on, and meant to go to the westward of Buenos Ayres, requesting I would send the ships having heavy artillery there, and likewise provisions.—I immediately sent the gun-boats to join the Fly and gun-brigs, and directed Captain Thompson to get as close in to the westward as he could. The transports with the guns, and those with provisions, as well as an hospital ship. I likewise sent there, and am happy to say they were all on shore on the 4th, ready to meet the army.

On the 5th a firing was observed in the town; I desired Captain Thompson to make use of the gun-brigs and boats, when he could, without annoying our own people, who appeared to be both to the eastward and westward of the town. A communication was opened with the army in the morning; they had stormed and taken possession of four guns, near the citadel. Bread, spirits and ammunition were supplied from the ships.

On the 6th I directed the Encounter to endeavour to communicate with the army on the east side of the town, and supply them with what they might require. An hospital ship was likewise sent that way.

The Nereide was moored up as high as she could go, being in less than three fathoms, but still nine miles from the town. At one o'clock P. M. I received a letter from Captain Thompson, saying our affairs at the west end of the town were in a most distressing state. Brig.-Gen. Craufurd and the whole of his brigade taken prisoners, and that a truce had been demanded and granted; at the same time requesting more transports might be moved up, in case it should be necessary to re embark the troops.

I immediately went up to the Staunch gun-brig, which was about a mile from the shore, and abreast of the post occupied by Sir Samuel Auchmuty, and ordered the Medusa, Thisbe, and Saracen, which were left off Barragon, to come up as high as they could with safety.

Captain Thompson, who was with the General, came off to me immediately, but was obliged so have a guard to protect him to the beach, although close to the gun-brig; but it was dark. At eight P. M. I received a note from General Whitelocke, informing me he had arrived there to see what more could be done by the gallantry and exertions of the army under his command, whose sufferings in every way had seldom, under any circumstances, been exceeded. Of one thing he was certain, that South America could never be English. The inveteracy of every class of inhabitants was beyond belief. He wished to see me, as he had sent General Gower to General Liniers, in consequence of a letter he had received from the latter.

I cannot help taking this opportunity of saying how very active Capt. Thompson of the Fly has been, who placed the gun-boats which were commanded by Lieut. Fraser of the Medusa, and Lieut. Heron of the Saracen.

Early in the morning of the 7th, the Staunch telegraphed to say, I was wanted on shore immediately; a flag of truce was still flying at our head quarters. On my going on shore, the General shewed me the proposals made by the Spanish General, Liniers, and observed, that he was of opinion, as well as the other Generals, that it could answer no good purpose to persist, and that one great object was attained, that of getting all the prisoners back that had been taken in South America this war; that the destroying the town could not benefit us; and that he saw no prospect whatever of establishing ourselves in this country, as there was not a friend to the English in it; that the number of our prisoners the enemy had were in the power of an enraged mob: and that persisting on our part would make their situation truly distressing; the number of our killed and wounded, although not exactly ascertained, was said to be very great. Under these circumstances, and being persuaded that the people of this country did not wish to be under the British Government, I signed the preliminaries, trusting that what I have done

done will meet their Lordships approbation.

I have directed Captain Prevost, of the Saracen, to be ready to proceed to England as soon as General Whitelocke's dispatches are ready, and to receive Sir Samuel Auchmuty for a passage, with Colonel Bourke, who carries the General's dispatches.

I have not yet had any returns from Captains Rowley or Joyce, who are still with the seamen that landed; but Lieut. Squarey, of the Polyphemus, who was with his men in the advance brigade, I took off yesterday wounded, but not badly; he informs me that only one of his men is missing.

GEORGE MURRAY.

Head-quarters, Plaza de Toros,

SIR, *July* 7. 1807.

We have the honour to acquaint you, that, actuated alone by the motives stated to you by Major Gen. Leveson Gower, we consent to the terms proposed.

Officers shall be named to meet others appointed by you, to make immediate arrangements for the reception of prisoners, the embarkation of the British army, and other subjects.

We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. WHITELOCKE.
G. MURRAY.

His Excellency General Liniers.

The General Order alluded to in the Admiral's letter, expresses, in the usual terms, the thanks of the General and himself to all the officers, seamen, and marines, for their judicious and able conduct in the arduous service with which they were entrusted.

The General's dispatches contain a set of preliminary propositions sent to Gen. Liniers. They were all comprehended in the Definitive Treaty, with one exception. Gen. Whitelocke required, "that during the period of four months no impediment should be thrown in the way of the commerce of the British merchants." This was rejected as inadmissible, because contrary to the Spanish laws.

Such are the official accounts of the disastrous result of our expedition to South America, from which such great advantages were expected to be derived to the mercantile interests of Great Britain, and which had induced a most hazardous speculation on the part of our merchants and traders, to the amount, it is said, of three millions Sterling. So great was the antipathy of the Spaniards to the British, that although in want of most of the articles of our merchandize, and knowing that we were about to quit South America, perhaps for ever, they could not be prevailed upon to purchase a single article.—The consequence is, that these adventurers must look out immediately for another market; but wherever they may go, to the West Indies or the Cape, the market must be so overstocked, that a loss of at least 50 per cent. will be incurred.

In a military point of view, the failure of our attack on Buenos Ayres, in which so many brave men have fallen, has excited general dissatisfaction; and both the plan of the expedition, and the mode of carrying it through, have been equally animadverted on. The mode of attack, in particular, has been severely reflected upon in letters from the army. But as this unfortunate business is, as we are informed, to undergo a regular military investigation, we must decline a premature publication of any remarks that might tend to bias the public judgement. We cannot forbear, however, on the present occasion, to state an opinion, that if the failure of our attack on Buenos Ayres shall have the effect of putting an end to the project of distant colonial conquest, it will ultimately prove a blessing, rather than a misfortune to the country. It is now evident that the inhabitants of South America are inimical to us; they were anxious perhaps to shake off the yoke of Spain, but did not wish entirely to exchange masters. In this view, every step we took must have been contended for; every station would have required a garrison; reinforcements upon reinforcements would be called for; and the population of this country could at no time admit of such a drain, far less so in the present relative situation of Europe. If it is destined that at no distant period we must contend with the legions of France on our own territory, far better surely would it be, if so considerable a proportion of the best disciplined troops the

the British army can boast of, had an opportunity of displaying their gallantry in the momentous contest, and rendering it more decisive, instead of exhausting their strength in unavailing attempts at conquest on the plains of Egypt, or on the shores of South America.

On the 25th Sept. Lieut.-Col Stewart arrived with further dispatches from the River Plate, brought by the Pheasant sloop. They are dated the 28th of July; and it appears that General Whitelocke had evacuated Buenos Ayres, and returned to Monte Video—that the Spaniards were endeavouring to hasten the return of the prisoners taken with Gen. Beresford; and Gen. Whitelocke was making his arrangements for quitting South America. A part of the prisoners taken under General Beresford had arrived at Monte Video: they had been marched 900 miles up the country; the rest were on their march. Captain Adamson, of the 71st regiment, who effected his escape, writes to Lieut.-Colonel Ballingall, of the marines, that he left the following officers in the interior of South America, in good health and spirits:

Captains Gillespie and Mackenzie, Lieutenants Ballingall, Fernyhough, Landel, Forbes, Pilched, and Pollock, all of the marines. They were quartered, with the officers of the 71st, at the large farm houses, with permission to keep horses, and to visit one another when they pleased.

The 89th regiment, which sailed with General Whitelocke, was met by Col. Stewart, coming into La Plata, as he came away.

EXPEDITION AGAINST DENMARK.

The following Declaration has been issued by his Britannic Majesty on this important measure:

DECLARATION.

His Majesty owes to himself and to Europe a frank exposition of the motives which have dictated his late measures in the Baltic.

His Majesty has delayed this exposition only in the hope of that more amicable arrangement with the Court of Denmark, which it was his Majesty's first wish and endeavour to obtain, for which he was ready to make great efforts and great sacrifices; and of which he never lost sight, even in the moment of the most decisive hostility.

Deeply as the disappointment of this hope has been felt by his Majesty, he has the consolation of reflecting that no exertion was left untried on his part to produce a different result. And while he laments the cruel necessity which has obliged him to have recourse to acts of hostility against a nation, with which it was his Majesty's most earnest desire to have established the relations of common interest and alliance, his Majesty feels confident, that, in the eyes of Europe and of the world, the justification of his conduct will be found in the commanding and indispensable duty, paramount to all others amongst the obligations of a Sovereign, of providing, while there was yet time, for the immediate security of his people.

His Majesty had received the most positive information of the determination of the present Ruler of France to occupy, with a military force, the territory of Holstein, for the purpose of excluding Great Britain from all her accustomed channels of communication with the Continent; of inducing or compelling the Court of Denmark to close the passage of the Sound against the British commerce and navigation; and of availing himself of the aid of the Danish marine for the invasion of Great Britain and of Ireland.

Confident as his Majesty was of the authenticity of the sources from which this intelligence was derived, and confirmed in the credit which he gave to it, as well by the notorious and repeated declarations of the enemy, and by his recent occupation of the towns and territories of other neutral states, as by the preparation actually made for collecting a hostile force upon the frontiers of his Danish Majesty's continental dominions, his Majesty would yet willingly have forborne to act upon this intelligence, until the complete and practical disclosure of the plan had been made manifest to all the world.

His Majesty did forbear, as long as there could be a doubt of the urgency of the danger, or a hope of an effectual counteraction to it, in the means or in the dispositions of Denmark.

But his Majesty could not but recollect,

lect, that when, at the close of the former war, the Court of Denmark engaged in a hostile confederacy against Great Britain, the apology offered by that Court for so unjustifiable an abandonment of a neutrality which his Majesty had never ceased to respect, was founded on its avowed inability to resist the operation of external influence, and the threats of a formidable neighbouring power. His Majesty could not but compare the degrees of influence which at that time determined the decision of the Court of Denmark, in violation of positive engagements, solemnly contracted but six months before, with the increased operation which France had now the means of giving to the same principle of intimidation, with kingdoms prostrate at her feet, and with the population of nations under her banners. Nor was the danger less imminent than certain. Already the army destined for the invasion of Holstein was assembling on the violated territory of neutral Hamburgh. And, Holstein once occupied, the island of Zealand was at the mercy of France, and the navy of Denmark at her disposal. It is true, a British force might have found its way into the Baltic, and checked for a time the movements of the Danish marine. But the season was approaching when that precaution would no longer have availed, and when his Majesty's fleet must have retired from that sea, and permitted France, in undisturbed security, to accumulate the means of offence against his Majesty's dominions. Yet, even under these circumstances, in calling upon Denmark for the satisfaction and security which his Majesty was compelled to require, and in demanding the only pledge by which that security could be rendered effectual, the temporary possession of that fleet, which was the chief inducement to France for forcing Denmark into hostilities with Great Britain—his Majesty accompanied this demand with the offer of every condition which could tend to reconcile it to the interests and to the feelings of the Court of Denmark.

It was for Denmark herself to state the terms and stipulations which she might require. If Denmark was apprehensive that the surrender of her fleet would be resented by France as an act of convenience, his Majesty had prepared a force of such formidable magnitude, as must have made concession justifiable even in the estimation of France, by rendering resistance altogether unavailing. If Denmark was really prepared to resist the demands of France, and to maintain her independence, his Majesty proffered his co-operation for her defence—naval, military and peculiary aid; the guarantee of her European territories, and the security and extension of her colonial possessions.

That the sword has been drawn in the execution of a service indispensable to the safety of his Majesty's dominions, is matter of sincere and painful regret to his Majesty. That the state and circumstances of the world are such as to have required and justified the measures of self-preservation, to which his Majesty has found himself under the necessity of resorting, is a truth which his Majesty deeply deplores, but for which he is in no degree responsible.

His Majesty has long carried on a most unequal contest of scrupulous forbearance against unrelenting violence and oppression. But that forbearance has its bounds. When the design was openly avowed, and already but too far advanced towards its accomplishment, of subjecting the powers of Europe to one universal usurpation, and of combining them by terror, or by force, in a confederacy against the maritime rights and political existence of this kingdom, it became necessary for his Majesty to anticipate the success of a system, not more fatal to his interests than to those of the powers who were destined to be the instruments of its execution.—It was time that the effects of that dread which France has inspired into the nations of the world, should be counteracted by an exertion of the power of Great Britain, called for by the exigency of the crisis, and proportioned to the magnitude of the danger.

Notwithstanding the declaration of war on the part of the Danish Government, it still remains for Denmark to determine, whether war shall continue between the two nations. His Majesty still proffers an amicable arrangement. He is anxious to sheath the sword, which he has been most reluctantly compelled to draw. And he is ready to demonstrate to Denmark, and to the world, that having acted solely upon the sense of what was due to the security of his own dominions, he is

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not desirous, from any other motive, or for any object of advantage or aggrandisement, to carry measures of hostility beyond the limits of that necessity which has produced them.

Westminster, Sept. 25. 1807.

In addition to the dispatches of Admiral Gambier and Lord Cathcart (inserted in our last,) respecting the result of this important expedition, the London Gazette contains the following Letters from Brig.-Gen. Vonder Dicken, of the German Legion, and Sir Arthur Wellesley, giving accounts of successes obtained by their respective corps over the Danes in the northern quarter of Zealand.

Letter from Brig. Gen. Vonder Dicken to Lord Cathcart.

Jagerberg, August 19. 1807.

My Lord,

After I had the honour to state yesterday the capture of six waggons loaded with powder, and of a considerable quantity of arms at Freidrickstadt, I learned that a convoy of 180 waggons loaded with gunpowder, and escorted by upwards of 500 men, was on its way to Freidrickstadt, after having in vain attempted to enter Copenhagen by way of Roeskilde. I resolved to attempt to cut it off from Friedrickswerk, and proceeded for that purpose to Krigume. I was informed here that the said convoy had passed there two hours before, that the escort was very much fatigued, and had begun to desert. I was told that Friedrickswerk was a very strong position, defended by a corps called the Volunteers of that place, raised by the Crown Prince himself for the protection of the powder-mills and arsenal there. Although the horses of my detachment, (which was composed of 100 light dragoons of the 1st line, including 18 dragoons of the 3d) were very much fatigued, yet I though it adviseable to attempt to take the place by surprise. I approached Friedrickswerk at one o'clock of the morning. Captain Frankenberg, of the 1st Light Dragoons, succeeded in surprising an advanced piquet of nine men. —On arriving near the entrance, where we expected to find a battery, we met an officer, who informed me, that the commanding officer was willing to capitulate, if I would grant him honourable terms. After some conversation with Major Tschering, Aid-du-Camp to the Prince, and Governor of that place, he agreed to surrender with his corps, 860 strong, including officers, under the condition that he and his whole corps should not serve during the war, or until an exchange had taken place.

I found a great quantity of powder (about 1600 centners,) a number of guns and small arms. As I had no means to carry off the powder, I was obliged to be satisfied with the promise of the Major and all the Officers, upon honour, that neither powder nor stores should be issued to the Danes. As there was no means of getting waggons, I was obliged to be satisfied with carrying off the four guns and half the arms of the corps which had surrendered.

I left Freidrickswerk this morning at five o'clock, and found myself soon after attacked in almost all the villages by peasants armed with forks, delivered for that purpose by the Danish government, the greater part on foot, but some on horseback. The dragoons took about 50 of these peasants, and five horses, without any loss on our side. On receiving information that all the roads in the woods before and behind Freidrickswerk, were full of peasants (some of which were armed with rifles,) I changed my road by marching to the left, where the ground is open, and I discharged the peasants, after explaining to them the object of our being in this country. I have the honour to be, &c.

Freid. Von. Dicken, Brig. Gen.

Letter from Sir Arthur Wellesley to Lord Cathcart.

My Lord, *Kioge, August* 29.

According to the intention which I announced to your Lordship on the evening of the 27th, I moved to Roeskild Kroe, and placed Colonel Reden at Vallensbrek; and General Linsengen marched yesterday morning to Roeskild.

Having had reason to believe that the enemy still remained at Kioge, I determined to attack him this day. I settled with General Linsengen, that he should cross the Kioge rivulet at Lille Sellyas, and turn the enemy's left flank, while I should move along the

sea

sea-road towards Kioge, and attack him in front.—Both divisions broke up this morning, and marched according to the plan concerted. Upon my approach to Kioge, I found the enemy in force on the north side of the town and rivulet, and they commenced a cannonade upon the patroles of Hussars in my front; they had three or four regular battalions formed in one line, with cavalry on both flanks, and apparently a large body beyond the town and rivulet. At the time agreed upon with Gen. Linsergen, I formed my infantry in one line, with the left to the sea, having the two squadrons of hussars upon the right. It fell to the lot of the 92d regiment to lead the attack, and they performed their part in the most exemplary manner, and were equally well supported by the 52d and 43d.

The enemy soon retired to an entrenchment which they had formed in front of a camp on the north side of Kioge, and they made a disposition of their Cavalry upon the sands, to charge the 92d in flank, while they should attack this entrenchment. This disposition obliged me to move Col. Reden's Hussars from the right to the left flank, and to throw the 43d into a second line; and then the 92d carried the entrenchment, and forced the enemy to retreat into the town in disorder. They were followed immediately in the most gallant style by Colonel Reden and his hussars, and by the 1st battalion 95th regiment, and afterwards by the whole of the infantry of my corps. Upon crossing the rivulet, we found General Linsengen's corps upon our right flank, and the whole joined in the pursuit of the enemy.

Major-General Ozhoken, the second in command, who had joined the army last night with four battalions from the Southern Island, attempted to stand in the village of Herfolge; but he was attacked briskly by the hussars, with detachments of which were Captains Blaquiere and Captain Cotton of the Staff, and by a small detachment of the 1st of the 95th; and was compelled to surrender, with Count Wedel Jarlsberg, several other officers, and 400 men.

The loss of the enemy has been very great; many have fallen, and there are nearly 60 Officers and 1100 men prisoners. In their flight they threw away their arms and cloathing. We have taken ten pieces of cannon; but I have not yet received all the reports from the detachments employed in the pursuit of the enemy. I have not seen General Linsengen, as he is still out with his hussars.

I cannot close this letter without expressing to your Lordship my sense of the good conduct of the troops: all conducted themselves with the utmost steadiness; but I cannot avoid to mention particularly the 92d regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Napier; the 1st battalion 95th regiment, under Col. Beckwith, the British Artillery, under Capt. Newhouse; the Hanoverian hussars, under Colonel Reden, and the Hanoverian light Artillery, as corps that had particular opportunities of distinguishing themselves: I am also much obliged to General Linsengen, to Brig. General Stewart, and all the Officers of the Staff, particularly Capt. Blaquiere and Capt. Campbell.

I have the honour to be, &c,

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

P. S. We have taken a large store of powder, and other military stores, in this town, which I propose to destroy, if I should not be able to prevail upon the Captain of one of his Majesty's ships to take charge of them. Several divisions of the enemy's infantry, retreating out of the woods, were either cut to pieces or made prisoners.

We have selected from the various public and private accounts, the following particulars relative to the late attack on the city of Copenhagen.

The damage done by the bombardment was considerable. The number of houses totally destroyed amounted to 305, and about 600 damaged. Among the former was the great cathedral, the steeple of which fell in with a dreadful crash on the morning of the 6th. All the buildings in the neighbourhood of the cathedral are a heap of ruins, it being chiefly against that quarter that the bombardment was directed, probably from a wish to do the least possible injury, it being the worst built part of the town. A great part of the buildings of the University have also been destroyed. The number of persons who perished is reckoned at 600, and nearly as many severely

severely bruised. The distress and confusion in the city was truly horrible; but after the capitulation, the Magistrates and principal inhabitants gave every relief to the unhappy sufferers, who were chiefly of the lower class. Several of the churches which had sustained no damage, were fitted up for their reception. We are told that the British Commander offered to send in some provisions and other necessaries from the fleet, but the proffered assistance was refused. The destruction of the moveable property and merchandize is likewise considerable, and several merchants have stopt payment.

Besides several private libraries destroyed by the bombardment, the very valuable collections of books which belonged to Professors Risbrigh, Worliff, Kierulf, and Wouldike, were consumed by the flames. Three printing offices were also destroyed by the fire, with several books and manuscripts of great value; and, among others, Olufsen's Icelandic Dictionary, published at the expence of the Royal Academy of Sciences. In Mr Tatein's warehouse goods were devoured by the flames to the amount of 130,000 rix-dollars.

An alarming fire broke out in the arsenal, by which four or five men lost their lives, and as many were wounded; it was got under without doing any material damage. This, however, was imputable, not to treachery, but to accident. A Danish soldier was afterwards found lurking near the powder magazine, with a lighted match, and it being strongly suspected that his desperate design was to blow it up, our troops took possession of an additional work, which protected the magazine, and which was not ceded to them in the first instance.

Col. Congreve, the inventor of the rockets, was in the city, in disguise, to see the effects of this weapon, which, as the Danes describe it, is most destructive. It pierces the roof, and through one or more of the floors; and in a few minutes afterwards the suffocating smell, produced by the burning matter, prevents the possibility of any attempt to extinguish it, or to save the building, which, in a few minutes, is completely on fire.

It was currently reported that, previous to the commencement of the bombardment, Lord Cathcart sent in a note to the Governor, Peyman, proposing that the women and children should be allowed to leave the place; this note was returned unopened. As the slaughter was chiefly among that class of the inhabitants, the populace were greatly embittered against the Governor. Such was the state of the city after the capitulation, that had it not been for the military, the Governor would, in all probability, have fallen a victim to the fury of the mob, who were also greatly exasperated against the Crown Prince for forsaking them.

The exemplary conduct of our troops, and the exact manner in which all necessaries for the army are paid, have softened the tone of irritation at first employed against us. Permission to enter the town, at first only granted to General Officers, is now extended to others, and our countrymen are treated with civility and respect.

The public accounts by the mail state, that on the 14th Sept. Lord Cathcart removed his head-quarters to the Citadel. The town of Fredericksburg was occupied by 2000 English troops, chiefly Highlanders, with their wives. Great praise is acknowledged to be due to the strict discipline of our troops, and the indulgence of our Commanders: in proof of which, the following regulations are enumerated:—

"To prevent the confusion and disorder arising from the soldiers buying their own provisions, they are purchased at once for the whole regiment, and afterwards distributed. All persons may quit the capital, upon a simple passport from the Police Office. All vessels going from Copenhagen, for any other Danish port, to fetch provisions and firewood, if furnished with a passport, to be granted by General Peymann, and signed by a British Captain, shall pass free and unmolested, and may take with them sea coal, salt, and all piece goods; and of West India produce, 1000 lb. sugar or coffee; one or two puncheons of rum, and one or two hogsheads of tobacco. All vessels, from 25 to 50 lasts burthen, arriving at Copenhagen with provisions from any Danish port, and with no other goods, to pass free, being first searched by the English guard-ship. It is agreed by the English and Danish Commanders, that the country shall be scoured by strong paroles, to restrain the excesses of

of straggling parties of the military, and that the Magistrates shall lend their aid, if required."

The French papers announce the arrival in Paris of the aid-de-camp of the Danish Prince, who communicated the determination of the Prince not to ratify Peymann's convention, and boasted of the preparations making to expel the English from Zealand. There are various articles in the Danish papers which inveigh against General Peymann for not destroying the Danish fleet. It is admitted that the orders were intercepted, but it is contended that he knew it, from the beginning, to be the determination of his Government to destroy rather than surrender it. General Walterstorff, one of the persons appointed to arrange the capitulation, was put under arrest as soon as he landed in Holstein, and Peymann will probably share the same fate. Nothing can be more ungenerous than the treatment which this officer experiences. He did all that a brave man can do, while the Prince sought his safety in flight, meanly sneaking away from his capital in the hour of extremity.

Immediately on the intelligence of the surrender of Copenhagen being received by the King of Denmark at Colding, his Majesty ordered all the light-houses on the coast of the Cattegat to be extinguished, in order to render the navigation the more hazardous to the British fleet on its return to England with their prizes. This revengeful measure was the cause of the wreck of the Railleur English sloop of war, and five transports, which sailed from Elsinore homeward on the 30th Sept. and were drove ashore in a hard gale on the island of Lessoe in the Cattegat, with the loss of their masts. They were not got off on the 8th of October, and it was feared, from the bad state of the weather, they would be lost.

The Swedish mails, passing between Hamburgh and Gottenburgh, have been stopped and seized by order of the Prince of Denmark. As a measure of retaliation, the Danish mails have been detained at Helsingburgh, and it is even said that the Danish letters have been transmitted for examination to the seat of Government.

The Swedes speak in terms, warmly indignant, of the conduct of the Danes, in removing the Skaw lights, thus endangering the lives of neutrals and friends, as well as of foes. Some American vessels were thrown into great embarrassment by this "scandalous act of puerile malice."

The whole of the line-of-battle ships, loaded with naval stores from the arsenal, were out of the harbour, and the frigates and transports were also nearly full. The expedition with which the fleet has been equipped may be imputed to the emulation excited among our ship's crews. Every prize was allotted to some particular ship, and fitted under the immediate inspection of the Captain; they were also respectively christened by the name of the British ship which had the charge of their outfit. This produced a warm competition between the parent ships, as to which of their offspring should be first brought to maturity; and the consequence was, that in less than a week, all the ships afloat had their yards across, to the astonishment of the Danes. The ships on the stocks, which could not be completed in time by our carpenters, were to be taken to pieces, and the timbers numbered.

It is estimated that there will be brought away, besides all the stores complete for the 18 sail of the line afloat, with clothing for them, and provisions for six months, as much timber, cordage, masts, &c. as will build eight or ten more sail of the line, including the completion of those on the stocks.

Exclusive of what has been shipped on board the transports, the men of war, both English and Danish, are loaded to the bends, and have all their lower ports fastened and caulked in. The quantity of shot, shells, and cast ordnance, found in the arsenal, is so great, that a considerable part of each must be left behind or destroyed. A magazine of 3000 barrels of powder was also found in the arsenal, and upwards of 400 pieces of brass ordnance, which had been buried, were discovered; it is added, as not a little remarkable, that a considerable part of the ordnance bears the date of 1806-7.

In contemplating this formidable array, the question naturally recurs, what could be the object of all these preparations? The maintenance of the Danish neutrality? No; the object was one which

which both the Crown Prince and Napoleon could explain, and respecting which, if we are not much misinformed, the information in the possession of our Government led to the recent events in that quarter. It appears, by an article from Kiel, that orders had been transmitted to the Governor of Copenhagen to destroy the Danish fleet, in case he should find himself under the necessity of surrendering. They were fortunately intercepted; otherwise there is no doubt he would have obeyed his instructions.

On the 9th September, an ordinance of the Danish Government was issued, relative to British subjects and property. It provides that,—"All Englishmen throughout the Danish territories are to be detained, and English property, ships, and goods, to be seized. All persons are to transmit an account of the debts due to English subjects, the whole of which is to be paid into the Danish Treasury. All legal demands, however, by British subjects, consisting of capitals, annuities, tontines, and interest upon Government state paper, are to be duly paid. All correspondence with England is prohibited, and letters coming from or going to England are to be seized, and sent to the Danish offices."

The King of Denmark had removed from Colding to Rhendsberg in Holstein, where the Crown Prince and the French Marshal Bernadotte had held several consultations respecting the English expedition; and it is generally believed that a French force will immediately enter the Danish territories.

On the 23d Sept. a fleet of 66 sail, consisting of 16 transports, 5 bomb-tenders, and 45 detained Danes, sailed from the Baltic under convoy of the Acasta frigate. They were separated off the Texel on the 29th in a dreadful gale; but a part of them is arrived at Yarmouth, Deptford, and Leith. They are laden with naval stores, principally cordage, copper, and ordnance. The whole of the transports lying off Copenhagen amount to 350 sail. Upwards of 3000 additional seamen have volunteered from the ports in England, and have already sailed to assist in bringing home the Danish fleet. About 800 seamen entered at Leith for the above purpose. Almost all the fishermen in the Frith of Forth were of the number.

The latest dispatches from Admiral Gambier are dated the 15th October, and were brought over by Mr Fisher, one of the King's messengers, who landed at Hull from the Halcyon sloop of war, on the 24th. Every exertion was making to clear out the fleet, and army, for their return by the 20th; the day on which it was intended to evacuate the island of Zealand, in terms of the capitulation. We are sorry to learn, that the weather had been extremely variable, and frequently boisterous, for some weeks past, and that great apprehensions are entertained for some of the transports since they left the Sound.

On the 14th, Admiral Stanhope set sail from Copenhagen roads, with five ships of his own division, and ten sail of the Danish ships of war under his care, for England; but in consequence of contrary winds, the fleet and convoy were obliged to put into Gottenburgh on the 17th. The Halcyon also made the same port on the 18th, which she left in company on the 20th, together with about 300 sail of transports, having the Danish stores, &c. on board. On the 22d, at sea, the Halcyon fell in with the wreck of a galliot, the Maria Elizabeth, which had lost her bottom upon one of the reefs in the Cattegat; all her masts were also gone, and from the circumstance of no person being found on board by the people of the Halcyon, it is supposed that the whole of the crew had perished.

A communication from the Governor of Copenhagen to Admiral Gambier, respecting captured ships, of date Sept. 22d, is of importance to commercial men. It states that, in terms of the capitulation, all the English vessels under sequestration in Zealand had been given up; but the Governor contends that vessels captured at sea cannot come under this description; the less so, as the Admiral had so many Danish ships also taken in his fleet, and as the British continued to take all Danish vessels which they met at sea. Besides, the Admiral had himself declared that the release of such vessels was a matter to be ultimately settled by the Ministers of the two Powers. The Governor, therefore, does not think himself authorized to release the said vessels.

SCOT-

Scottish Chronicle.

Circuit Intelligence.

Ayr, Sept. 5. Lords Dunsinnan *and* Cullen.

Henry Greene and Hugh Gawley M'Adoo, both of the county of Antrim, in Ireland, were indicted for house-breaking and theft. It was stated in the Court, that M'Adoo had died of a severe fever some days ago in the jail of Ayr; and Greene not appearing was outlawed.—Andrew Ritchie, accused of fraud, was found guilty by his own confession, and sentenced to be transported beyond seas for seven years. John Vint, and Mungo Baird, messengers, John Syme, Sheriff-officer in Irvine, David Coulthard, in Newton of Ayr, John Baird, coal-grieve at Barronholm colliery, and James Parker, coal-hewer to the said coalliery, were accused of forcibly breaking into the dwelling-house of the lieges, to the disturbance and breach of the King's peace, and the bodily fear of persons dwelling therein. After hearing the counsel for both sides at great length on the relevancy, the diet against Coulthard was deserted *simpliciter*, and he was dismissed from the bar. The Court certified the case with respect to the other prisoners, to the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh.

Dumfries, Sept. 11. Lord Cullen.

John Hannah, servant to John MacGhie, Esq. of Castlehill, accused of theft, failing to appear, sentence of fugitation was pronounced against him.

Maitland Smith, stocking-maker in Dumfries, accused of murdering and robbing Alexander Williamson, drover at Dalwhat, in the month of April last. The indictment stated, that the said Maitland Smith did wickedly and feloniously discharge a pistol, loaded with a ball, at the said Alexander Williamson, whereby he was wounded on the left side of the body, about an inch from the spine, the ball having broke the first false rib, gone through the heart, and afterwards pierced the breast on his left side, in consequence of which wound he immediately died. And farther, the said Maitland Smith did, immediately after committing the said bloody and atrocious murder, theftuously and feloniously take and carry away from the pockets of the said Alexander Williamson, a silver watch, a purse containing a padlock, silver to the amount of seventeen shillings, and a pocket book containing a letter in which was inclosed a bill for 80ol. &c.

The Jury unanimously found him guilty of the crimes of murder and robbery, and he was sentenced to be executed at Dumfries on Wednesday the 21st day of October.

Jedburgh, Sept. 16. Lord Cullen.

Helen Thomson, accused of child-murder, being called to the bar, the Advocate Depute stated, that from the report of the surgeon who inspected the body of the child, he was satisfied that it had been brought into the world in the sixth month of her pregnancy, a circumstance which sufficiently removed the presumption, that the mother having concealed her being with child, was guilty of the crime of murder.—The diet was accordingly deserted against her *simpliciter*, and she was dismissed from the bar.

James Campbell, for theft and house-breaking. The libel being restricted to an arbitrary punishment, the pannel pleaded guilty; and the Jury having brought in a verdict against him he was sentenced to five years transportation beyond seas.

Stirling, Sept. 16. Lord Craig.

The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here this day, but there was no business.

Inverary, Sept. 21. Lord Craig.

Alexander Gray, plasterer, lately of Glasgow, accused of house-breaking and

and theft, was outlawed for not appearing; as were Alexander and Robert Stewart, sons of Donald Stewart, farmer in Largiemenoch, accused of deforcing a revenue-officer in the exercise of his duty. Daniel Cook, subtenant of the farm of Benecaragan, parish of Kilmorie, Arran, was tried for a similar offence—libel not proven. Peter M'Dougall, *alias* M'Laggan, *alias* Duncan Robertson, a native of Perth, was tried for the murder of his own wife, by throwing her into the river Etive, in a stormy night, in December last, near the Inn called the *King's House*, in the course of travelling over the Black Mount, accompanied by his father and stepmother. He was found *guilty*, and sentenced to be hanged at Inveiary on the 16th of November, and his body to be delivered to Mr John Anderson, surgeon in Inverary, for dissection.

Glasgow, Sept. 26. LORDS CRAIG *and* ARMADALE.

Hugh Logan, late journeyman saddler in Parkhead, and Robert Ramsay, late weaver in Rutherglen, accused of murder, were outlawed for not appearing.—Adam Baillie, late mariner on board the ship Factor, of New York, accused of theft, owing to particular circumstances, the diet was deserted *pro loco et tempore*, and he was committed on a new warrant.

Aberdeen, September 23. LORD JUSTICE CLERK.

Nicholas Reid, accused of child-murder, was outlawed for not appearing.—W. M'Donald, travelling merchant, accused of stealing goods from a stand in the market-place of Aberdeen, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to transportation for seven years. Lewis Smith, paper-maker at Culter, and Alexander Walker, late foreman to the said Lewis Smith, were indicted for forging the stamp provided by the Commissioners of Excise in Scotland for denoting the payment of the duty on wrapping paper, and using the same, knowing it to be forged, and thereby defrauding the public revenue. Walker failed to appear, and was outlawed; and the Jury returned a verdict, unanimously finding the libel not proven against Lewis Smith.

The Lord Justice Clerk, after pronouncing sentence on M'Donald, addressed the gentlemen convened to act as jurymen on the circuit in an eloquent and impressive speech.

Inverness,—September 29.

LORD JUSTICE CLERK.

Archibald M'Lellan, house-carpenter at Knoydart, for forging the name of the drawer and indorser on two bills, pleaded guilty, and the Advocate Depute having restricted the libel to an arbitrary punishment, he was convicted, and sentenced to 14 years transportation. George Munro, for murder, failed to appear, and was outlawed. James Hogg, and others, residenters in Cromarty, were indicted for riotously obstructing the funeral of a person whom they supposed had been guilty of suicide, and assaulting the persons attending the funeral. But his Lordship being of opinion, that this was a matter more proper to be taken cognizance of by the Sheriff of the county, than for trial before the Circuit Court, he remitted the case to the Sheriff of Ross and Cromarty, with power to him to proceed therein. Hugh M'Donald, soldier in the 55th regiment of foot, was convicted of assaulting, beating, and wounding the Officers of the Revenue, and sentenced to six weeks imprisonment. Margaret Cameron, and Janet M'Killican, for child-murder, were banished Scotland for life. John M'Gregor, and Duncan M'Kay, were found guilty of assaulting and deforcing Custom-house Officers, in the execution of their duty, and were sentenced to six weeks imprisonment. There were other three persons contained in the same indictment, but the diet was deserted against them simpliciter. In pronouncing sentence on these men, the Lord Justice-Clerk took occasion to observe, that smuggling, and all accession to smuggling, by obstructing and deforcing Revenue Officers, is a very serious offence.

Perth, Oct. 5.—LORD MEADOWBANK.

David Peter, weaver at Warslap, near Arbroath, was indicted for the murder of George Shepherd, weaver in Arbroath. The indictment stated, that the deceased having, early on the morning of the 3d of May last, gone in company with three other young men to the house of the prisoner, on the High Com-

mon

mon of Arbroath, and having called through to him, or to another person residing under the same roof, that they wanted something to drink, and being told they could get nothing, they all left the said house peaceably, except that one stone was thrown, which only broke one pane of glass; nevertheless, the said David Peter immediately went to the house of his brother, in Dicksfield of Arbroath, where he knew or believed he would get a musket or fowling-piece loaded; and having accordingly procured one loaded with gunpowder and lead drops, he, armed with it, went in quest of the foresaid persons, who had been at, and departed from his house; and having fallen in with the deceased and another of them at the shore of Arbroath, did, without any provocation, discharge the said loaded musket or fowling-piece at the said George Shepherd, who was thereby mortally wounded, and died immediately after. The examination of witnesses occupied the Court till a late hour in the evening, and the Jury next morning returned a verdict, by a plurality of voices finding the pannel Guilty; but the said plurality earnestly recommended him to mercy. He was sentenced to be executed at Perth on the 20th day of November next. Duncan MacGregor and James Forbes, weavers in Crieff, accused of a riot and assault, with a view to rescue a deserter, were convicted on their own confession, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment. William Keir, for assaulting and obstructing the revenue officers in the execution of their duty, was assoilzied simpliciter, and dismissed from the bar.

EXECUTION OF MAITLAND SMITH.

On Wednesday Oct. 21. Maitland Smith was executed at Dumfries for the murder and robbery of Alexander Williamson, drover in Dalquhat, in April last. Of his behaviour, on the occasion, we have the following particulars:

"On his appearance on the platform of the new jail, he was decently dressed in black, with half boots. His demeanor exhibited a fortitude seldom seen in any other in his awful situation. After the usual ceremonies, he requested liberty to address the people. He then read a long declaration, denying the commission, or even the idea of commission, of any other crime publicly imputed to him, than that for which he was so deservedly about to suffer.—After reading this paper, he addressed the spectators in an uncommon firm tone of voice; acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and thanked the Almighty for his goodness in bringing him so speedily to Dumfries, where, from the unremitting attention of the several ministers and well-disposed persons, he was enabled to flee to the Rock of his Salvation, on whose redeeming blood he placed his sole confidence; and, in full confidence of such cheering expectations, he had just ground of hope for pardon of his sins. On sitting down in the chair, he expressed himself as cheerfully awaiting the awful finish of his transitory life;—"I sit down here," said he, "with as much pleasure as I ever did in any convivial company."—After taking a farewell of the minister, he again acknowledged the justness of his sentence, and that he died at peace with all mankind; and after a few moments spent in fervent prayer, he was launched into eternity."

In our Mag. for Nov. 1806, (p. 885.) we took notice of the atrocious murder and robbery of William Begbie, porter to the British Linen Company, an event which deeply interested the public at large at the time; but though the strictest search has been made throughout the kingdom, and several persons apprehended on suspicion, no clue has been found that could lead to the detection of the offender, or the discovery of the money, and the transaction was hastening into oblivion. On the forenoon of Saturday the 10th of August, however, a journeyman mason, in company with two other men, in passing through the grounds of Bellevue, near Broughton toll, found at the side of a hedge a parcel, containing a quantity of bank notes, which after consulting with themselves, they carried to the Sheriff's office; and after examination, they proved to be those of which Begbie was robbed. They appeared to be large notes only, and being much damaged by long exposure, the exact sum could not be ascertained, but is supposed to be near L.3000. The Company have liberally rewarded the men for their honesty with the sum of L.200.

UNI-

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

Wednesday, June 24.—The Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine on the following Gentlemen, after having gone through the appointed examinations, and publicly defended their inaugural dissertations:—

Of Scotland.—Joshua Henry Davidson, Robert Tytler.

From England.—Henry Fearon, Joseph Ayre, Albert Perry Moss, Thomas Bent, David Plenderleath, George Green Spilsbury, John Thomson, John Armstrong, John M. B. Pigot, Richard Maddock Hawley, Edw. Parker Charlesworth, Robt. Gooch, William Shearman, W. Brackenbury Bousfield, Henry Snow, Baldwin Waite, Samuel Litton, and Joshua Ireland.

From Ireland.—William Hudson, Wm. Stott, Robert Nixon, Peter Gilroy, David Barry, Joseph Brownlow, John Pigot, Henry M'Creery, Albert H. Gallahan, Stephen Laur. O'Brien, Eugene O'Neill, Daniel Linehan, and Samuel Robinson.

From Portugal.—Francis de Souza.

From America.—James Low.

From the West Indies.—Thomas Kincaid Wint, Benjamin Hardtman, and Charles Farquharson.

Sept. 14. the Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine on the following Gentlemen, after having gone through the appointed examinations, and publicly defended their inaugural dissertations:—

Of Scotland.—Donald Mackinnon, Alexander Macaulay, Peter Fair, and R. Richardson.

From England.—Francis Sacheverel Darwin, Richard Pickering, Joseph Arnold and W. Henry.

From Ireland.—J. M. Barclay, H. H. Tyler, Thomas Lee, and Joshua Clibborn.

From Jamaica.—Hinton Spalding.

From Germany.—Joseph Schœffer.

MAGISTRATES OF EDINBURGH, *Elected October 6.*

The Right Hon. DONALD SMITH, *Lord Provost*, re-elected.

John Muir, George White, William Tennant, David Kinnear, Esqrs. *Bailies.*—William Calder, Esq. *Dean of Guild.* R. Scott Moncrieff, jun. Esq. *Treasurer.*—William Coulter, Esq. *Old Provost.* Thomas Henderson, Walter Dickson, Archibald Campbell, James Spittal, Esqrs. *Old Bailies.* James Goldie, Esq. *Old Dean of Guild.* James Carfrae, Esq *Old Treasurer.* Mess. Archibald Campbell Younger, John Gloag, Alexander Manners, *Merchant Councellors.* Mess. James Denholm, William Fraser, jun. *Trades Councellors.*—Mess. Adam Anderson, *Convener*, Alexander Zeigler, William Farquharson, Andrew Murray, James Thomson, and Andrew Wilson, *Ordinary Council Deacons.* Mess. Alexander Ritchie, Charles Smith, James Rennie, William Sibbald, Robert Clark, Robert Hogg, Robert Wilson, and John Auchterlonie, *Extraordinary Council Deacons.* Archibald Campbell, Esq. Admiral of Leith. Walter Dickson, Esq. Baron Bailie of Canongate and Calton. James Spittal, Esq. Baron Bailie of Wester and Easter Portsburgh. Archibald Campbell Younger, Esq. Captain of Orange Colours.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 11. At London, by special licence, Lady Charlotte Jenkinson, only daughter of the Earl of Liverpool, to the Hon. Mr Grimstone, son of Lord Viscount Verulam Grimstone.

Aug. 14, At Edinburgh, Mr Thomas Pender, jun. Stamp-office, to Miss Helen Cameron, second daughter of Mr Robert Cameron, stationer, Edinburgh.

26. At London, the Right Hon. the Earl of Abingdon, to Miss Emily Gage, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Gen. Gage, and sister of Lord Gage.

27. The Rev. John Henderson, minister of Tranent, to Miss Grace Bell, daughter of the late Thomas Bell, Esq. Fenwick, Northumberland.

28. At Gorgiemuir, Mr James Milne, brass founder, Edinburgh, to Miss Euphemia Gray, daughter of the late Mr Gray, Gorgie muir.

29. At St James's Church, London, Lord Pollington, to Lady Ann Yorke, eldest daughter of the Earl of Hardwicke.

—. At London, Major-Gen. John Murray, brother to Sir James Pultney, to the Hon. Miss Phipps, daughter of the late Lord Mulgrave.

31. At Gairbraid House, James J. Maclachlane of Kilchoan, Esq. to Miss Allan, eldest daughter of the late Richard Allan, younger of Bardowie, Esq

Sept. 1. At Portobello, Mr John Haldane, solicitor at law, Edinburgh, to Miss Nicolson MacKinnon, Portobello.

2. At Edinburgh, George Dunlop, Esq. W. S. to Miss Isabella Simpson, daughter of William Simpson, Esq. of Ogle.

3. At Willshot, near Glasgow, Mr Francis Cameron, stationer in Edinburgh, to Miss Helen Pattullo More, daughter of John More, Esq. Cashier of the Royal Bank, Glasgow.

3. At Collessie, Mr Thomas Lawrie, schoolmaster of that parish, to Miss Christina Forrest, eldest daughter of Mr John Forrest, merchant there.

Sept.

Sept. 7. At Edinburgh, Mr Dav. Taylor, merchant, Dunfermline, to Miss Agnes Buchanan, third daughter of the deceased Mungo Buchanan, Esq. Stirling.

11. At Edinburgh, Mr Colin Macnab, merchant, Grangemouth, to Miss Sarah Frame, daughter of the late Robert Frame, Esq. Commissary of Hamilton and Campsie.

11. At Ballacheoan, James Shearer, Esq. Surveyor, General Post Office, Edinburgh, to Miss Isabella Macpherson, youngest daughter of the late Captain John Macpherson of Ballacheoan.

—. At Bath, Sir Charles Alston, to Mrs Pigot, widow of the late Colonel Pigot, and niece of General Johnson.

—. At Stoke Newington, Robert Moubray, Esq. of Cockairny, Major in his Majesty's 96th regiment, to Miss Laura Hobson, of Tottenham.

—. Capt. Monkton of the Royal Navy, to Mrs Mackie, widow of Thomas Mackie, Esq. and only daughter of the late George Hutton, Esq. of Deptford.

—. James Fleming, Esq. Captain in the 16th regiment of foot, to Lady Leigh, widow of Sir S. E. Leigh.

14. At Edinburgh, George Pott, Esq. of Todrig, Selkirkshire, to Miss Katharine Reid, daughter of David Reid, Esq. late one of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs for Scotland.

14 At Glasgow, the Reverend William Fraser, minister of Boleskine, to Miss Robina MacBrayne, daughter of the late Donald MacBrayne, Esq. merchant, Glasgow.

15. At Pluscardine, the Rev. James Thomson, to Miss Mary Anderson, third daughter of Mr James Anderson, merchant, Forres.

16. At Newton, Ross-shire, Lieutenant Thomas Monro, of the 42d Regiment, to Miss Rose Monro, daughter of George Munro, Esq. Dingwall.

18. At Edinburgn, John Burn, Esq. of Coldoch, to Miss Cockburn, daughter of the late Captain Cockburn of the Royal Marines.

—. Mr Alexander Ferguson, merchant in Glasgow, to Mis Margaret Leitch, daughter of Mr John Leitch, Lochgilphead, Argyllshire.

21. At Glasgow, Ephraim Gardner, of Springbog, Esq. to Miss Wilson, daughter of the late Rev. John Wilson of Keswick, Cumberland.

22. At Selkirk, the Rev. John Clappeson Johnstone, to Miss Margaret Nicol, eldest daughter of Mr William Nicol, merchant.

22. At London, Mr David Mackenzie, formerly of Montrose, now of Newman Street, Oxford Street, to Miss Sophia Waite, of Greenwich.

22. At Falkirk, Mr David K. Whytt, merchant, Leith, to Miss Ann Henderson, daughter of the late Mr Alexander Henderson, merchant there.

22. At Glasgow, Mr John Elder, merchant, to Miss Alexandrina M'Intosh, daughter of the late Rev. Daniel M'Intosh, minister of Garioch, Ross-shire.

24. At London, Captain Bettesworth, of the Crocodile frigate, to Lady Hannah Grey, youngest daughter of Earl Grey, and sister to Viscount Howick.

—. At Paisley, Mr James Ker, merchant, to Miss Jane Cockburn, second daughter of Mr Thos. Cockburn, accountant there.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 4. Mrs Lawrenson of Inverighty, a daughter.

18. At Dalswinton, Mrs William Miller, a son.

21. At Carphin, the Lady of Capt. Raitt, a son and heir.

—. At Collington Cottage, near Slateford, Mrs Ainslie, a daughter.

22. At Tynebank, near Haddington, Mrs Fordyce, jun of Ayton, a son.

25. At Lethen house, the Lady of Colin Robertson, Esq. a son.

20. At Newington house, Lady Stewart of Grandtully, a son.

29. At London, Lady Caroline Lambe, wife of the Hon. Mr Lambe, eldest son of Lord Viscount Melbourne, a son and heir.

29. At Ditto, the Lady of the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Plunkett, of the Coldstream Guards, a daughter.

—. At Dublin, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Ross, of the 23d light dragoons, a daughter.

29. At Riddell, Lady Frances Buchanan Riddell, a daughter.

29. Mrs M'Kenzie, of Muckle Tarrel, a son.

30. At Talisker in the Isle of Skye, Mrs M'Leod, jun. of Talisker, a son.

Sept 2. At Hilton, the Lady of Colonel Deas, a daughter.

2. At Grenan, Ayrshire, the Lady of Lieut.-Col. Burnett, a son.

3. At Winchburgh, Mrs Thomas Allan, a daughter.

3. At Tiverton, Devonshire, the Right Hon. Lady Mary Hay, a daughter.

4. At Carradell House, the Lady of Walter Campbell of Carradell, Esq, a son and heir.

6. At Leith, Mrs Coldstream, a daughter.

7. At Sudbrook Park, Petersham, Lady Mary Stopford, a daughter.

—. At Titchfield, Lady Dickson, a son.

8. At

Sept. 8. At Edinburgh, the Lady of G. J. Bell, Esq. advocate, a daughter.

8. At Geanies House, Ross-shire, the Lady of Charles Carter Petley, Esq. a son.

8. At Beverley, Mrs Hart, wife of Capt. Hart, Aid-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. Vyse, a son.

11. The Lady of Capt. Dudingston, of the 28th regiment, a daughter.

11. At London, the Lady of Lord Viscount Stewart, eldest son of the Earl of Castlestuart, a son and heir.

—. At Springfield, near Dublin, the Right Hon. Lady Mary Trotter, a son and heir.

11. At Granton House, Lady Charlotte Hope, a son.

12. At Edinburgh, the Lady of Andrew Hunter S. Craufurd, Esq of Coudenhill, a son

13. The Lady of Sir William Johnston, of Caskieben, Bart. a son.

—. At Rossie House, Perthshire, the Lady of Colonel Henderson, a daughter.

17. At Lochend, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel John Dalrymple, a daughter.

17. At Doune Lodge, Lady Doune, a daughter.

24. At Edinburgh, Lady Leslie of Findrassie and Wardes, a daughter.

25. At ditto, the Lady of Alex. Ramsay, Esq. a daughter.

—. At the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, the Lady of P. M'Gregor, Esq. a daughter.

—. Mrs F. Robertson, of Russell Square, London, a daughter.

—. At Farley Hill, the Lady of William Alves, Esq. a son.

— At London, Mrs Whitefoord, wife of Caleb Whitefoord, Esq. of twins, a boy and a girl

Births in India.—At Bengal, the Lady of James Ewart, Esq. a son; at Mahomedryn, Mrs D. Ross, a daughter; the Lady of Lieut. J. Alexander, a daughter; the Lady of John French, Esq. a son; at Tipperah, the Lady of James Wemyss, Esq. a son; the Lady of R. Downie, Esq. a daughter; at Matra, Mrs Houston, a son; at Colombo, the Lady of W. Montgomery, Esq. a son; at Bombay, Lady MacIntosh, a son; at Calcutta, the Lady of Lieut. Duncan M'Leod, of the Bengal Engineers, a daughter.

DEATHS.

Jan 7. At Orangestein Estate, Issequibo, South America, Mr George Duguid, aged twenty-four years.

Feb. 1. At Calcutta, of a fever, after ten days illness, Mr Richard Threipland, son of the late Sir Steuart Threipland, Bart. of Fingask.

At sea, off Port Antonio, on his passage home in the last fleet from Jamaica, William Angus, Esq. of Montego Bay, son of the late Mr Alexander Angus, bookseller in Aberdeen.

In the county of Washington, state of Georgia, Mr James Thomson, merchant there, formerly in Leith.

At Effingham, George Moir, Esq. of Kingston, Jamaica.

May 8. At Montreal, much and justly regretted, Arthur Davidson, Esq. one of his Majesty's Judges of the Court of King's Bench, Upper Canada

June 19. At Montserrat, of a decline, Mrs Lockhart, wife of the Hon. James Porter Lockhart, of Dominica.

Lately, at Rome, Henry Benedict Maria Clement, Cardinal York, grandson of King James VII. brother of Charles the last Pretender, and the last claimant to the British throne of the House of Stuart. (A memoir of his life will be given in our next.)

July 25. At Coombank, the seat of Lord Frederick Campbell, uncle to the Duke of Argyle, in her 70th year, Lady Frederick Campbell A fire broke out in the house in the night of the 25th, and her Ladyship unfortunately perished in the flames.—The fire was not discovered till near five o'clock next morning, but it is supposed to have commenced very shortly after Lady Frederick Campbell's maid had, as usual, left her in her dressing-room. There is reason to think, that, in a few minutes afterwards, her Ladyship had a paralytic attack, which deprived her of every sense of her danger, since the means of procuring assistance were within her reach, and do not appear to have been exerted. It is known that she had not passed into her bed-chamber, for the door which separates it from the dressing-room, and which her maid had closed on leaving her, had not afterwards been opened, and what remained of her was found after the rubbish had been cleared away, in the room immediately under the dressing-room. The fire was confined to the turret in which it originated, and has not materially injured the body of the house

This Lady was first married to the unfortunate Earl Ferrers, who was hanged at Tyburn in 1760, for the murder of Mr Johnson his steward;—but she had parted with his Lordship several years before he met with his lamentable fate.

Aug. 9. At Edinburgh, aged 88, Mr Thomas Mair, merchant.

16. At Inverighty House, the Lady of Col. Lawrenson of Inverighty. She had been only 12 days delivered of a daughter. (See Births.)

—. At Brighton, Richard Johnson, Esq. of the East India Company's civil service.

Aug. 20. At Wick, Mr John Durrand, merchant there.

21. At Cadder, Robert Hay, Esq. of Drummelzier.

21. At Killester House, near Dublin, after a long and painful illness, Sir William Gleadowe Newcomen, Bart. principal of the oldest Banking-house in Ireland.

24. At Musselburgh, Samuel MacKnight, Esq. writer to the signet.

27. At Inverness, Lady M'Kenzie of Granville, aged 84 years.

29. At Dundee, Mr Patrick Duff, writer.

Aug. 31. At Stowey House, near Bath, Lady William Stuart, wife of Lord William Stuart of the Royal Navy, son of the Marquis of Bute, in her 26th year.

31. At New Posso, Miss Hall.

31. At Montrose, John Ouchterlony, Esq.

—. At Bathgate, Mrs Elizabeth Nimmo, relict of the late Rev. Mr Macqueen, North Berwick.

The Lady of Thomas Wylie, Esq.

At Weymouth, Miss MacLeod, eldest daughter of Alexander Hume, Esq. of Gloucester Place, Portman Square.

George Richardson, Esq. Collector of the Customs at Whitehaven.

Sept. 1. At Edinburgh, Mrs Charlotte Knox, relict of Mr Thomas Trotter, merchant.

3. At Edinburgh, Mrs Flora Maclean, relict of Donald Maclean, Esq. of Isle of Monk.

3. At ditto, Mr William Sinclair, Accountant to the British Linen Company.

3. At Newmilns, Ayrshire, Mr Robert Murdoch, schoolmaster in that place for 40 years, aged 87.

4. At Balloch-house, Dumbartonshire, Mrs Elizabeth Parkes, wife of John Buchanan of Ardoch.

5. At Gilmore Park, near Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. John Pringle.

6. At Edinburgh, in the 92d year of her age, Mrs Elizabeth Tytler, relict of Hary Guthrie, Esq. of Broompark, writer in Edinburgh.

—. At Fraserburgh, Mr John Walker, feuer, late of Jamaica, in his 71st year.

—. Mrs Anderson, wife of the Reverend John Anderson, minister of the gospel, Kilsyth.

7. At Glasgow, in the 81st year of his age, and 53d of his ministry, the Rev. John Falconer. He was 49 years minister of the Episcopal Chapel in that city.

7. At Bath, aged 54, George Augustus Saunderson, Earl of Scarborough.

—. At Portsea, Sir Robert Chalmers, Bart. Commander of the Alexander Lazaretto at the Motherbank. Sir Robert is succeeded in his title by his son, Lieutenant Chalmers of the Navy.

8. At Kinross, Mrs Margaret Stark, aged 87, widow of the late Rev Robert Stark, minister of that parish.

8. At Bernard Bower, near Edinburgh, Miss Mary Bulnian Hartley.

—. At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. Lady Louisa Orde.

9. At the manse of Strathblane, Robert Brisbane, Esq of Milton.

10. At Montrose, Mrs Scott, sen. of Criggie.

10. At Edinburgh, Mr Andrew Melliss merchant.

—. At London, in the 71st year of his age, Henry Scott, Earl of Deloraine. His Lordship having no male heir, the title becomes extinct.

11. At his house at Clapham, Sir Wm. Staines, Knt. Alderman of the Ward of Cripplegate.

11. At Hamburgh, Mr George Walker, son of Mr Walker, session-clerk, Glasgow.

11. At Leith, Miss Christian Waters, daughter to Mr Benjamin Waters, merchant, Leith.

12. At Pittencrieff, William Hunt, Esq. of Pittencrieff.

—. At Kirkcudbright, Thomas Bushby, Esq. Collector of the Customs at that port.

—. At Brompton, Rear Admiral John Robinson, aged 75.

12. At Doncaster, aged 75, Dr Miller, a gentleman well and long known in the musical world.

13. Mrs Buchanan, wife of Archibald Buchanan, Esq. of Catrine Bank.

13. At Edinburgh, Mr David Thomson, merchant there.

13. At ditto, Archibald Campbell, Esq. of Askomill.

14. At his seat at Rainham, in Norfolk, the Most Noble George Marquis Townshend, Field Marshal in the Army, Col. of the 2d regiment of Dragoon Guards, Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk, and Governor of Jersey. He served under George II. at the battle of Dettingen; and was in those of Fontenoy, Culloden, and Lafeldt; also at the memorable siege of Quebec, which town fell to him as Commander in Chief, on the death of the immortal Wolfe. His Lordship was also in the battle of Fellinghausen, and served a campaign in Portugal, under the renowned Count La Lippe. His Lordship had filled the stations of Master-General of the Ordnance, and Viceroy of Ireland.

15. At Manse of Fordoun, the Reverend Alexander Leslie in the 74th year of his age.

Sept.

Sept. 16. At Edinburgh, Mr John Weir, writer in Edinburgh, eldest son of the late James Weir, Esq. of Hawksland.

16, At Arnold, Nottinghamshire of the gout in his stomach, Robert Davison, Esq.

16. At Edinburgh, Susan, and on the 18th, Maria, the two youngest daughters of Mr Daniel Forrest, State-Lottery Office, Edinburgh.

16. At Chichester, Mrs Lane, wife of William Lane, Esq. of the Minerva office, Leadenhall Street.

18. At London, in her 20th year, Miss Charlotte Lindsay, eldest daughter of Jas. Lindsay, Esq. of Merton, Surrey.

18. At Edinburgh, Mary Bruce, infant daughter of Mr William Handyside, writer to the signet.

19. At ditto, Mr William Gibson, aged 57 years, superintendant of mail coaches.

19. At Dumfries, Mr William Copland, surgeon.

19. At Gayfield Place, in the 75th year of his age, John Thomson, Esq. late Naval Officer at Leith, formerly accomptant in Edinburgh, and author of the Tables of Interest, so well known under his name.

20. At Peebles Manse, after a few days illness, the Rev. Dr William Dalgleish, in the 74th year of his age, and 47th of his ministry, much and justly regretted. In his death the parish of Peebles have been deprived of a faithful and much esteemed pastor, and the church of Scotland has lost one of its brightest ornaments.

20. At Greenock, of that dreadful scourge the small pox, Isabella, and on the 22d, John and Mary, infant children of Mrs Brown, of the parish of St Elizabeth, Jamaica.

23. At Edinburgh, in the 79th year of her age, Dowager Lady Stuart of Allanbank.

—. At Banff, aged 78, the Rev. William Bisset, late minister at Hornecastle in Lincolnshire.

25. At the manse of Abernyte, Perthshire, at a very advanced age, the Rev. Mr James Adamson.

—. At Inchture, Mr David Bennet, Postmaster.

Lately, at an advanced age, John Michael Farquharson, Esq. of Whitehouse, in Scotland. This gentleman had resided many years at St Petersburgh, where he was much esteemed and respected.

Deaths in India—At Hydrabad, George Ure, Esq. Surgeon to the Presidency; the Lady of Captain R. Blair of the Artillery; Captain John Knox of his Majesty's 33d regiment; at Ceylon, Mrs M'Nab, wife of Major Robert M'Nab, of the 91st, or Argyleshire Regiment; at Bombay, Ensign Cook.

Price of Stocks.

1807.	Bank Stock.	Omnium.	3 per cent. Consols.
Oct. 5.	———	par ½ disc.	62½ ¾
12.	———	par ¼ —	62½ ¾
19.	225½ 6	½ disc.	62½ ⅝
26.	———	½ —	62½ ⅝

Prices of Grain per quarter, Corn Exchange, London.

1807.	Wheat.	Barley	Oats.	Pease.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.
Oct. 5.	54 68	34 42	24 34	120 —
12.	56 68	34 40	24 32	124 —
19.	54 66	36 41	24 32	128 —
26.	54 65	36 42	24 34	130 —

Prices of Grain at Haddington.

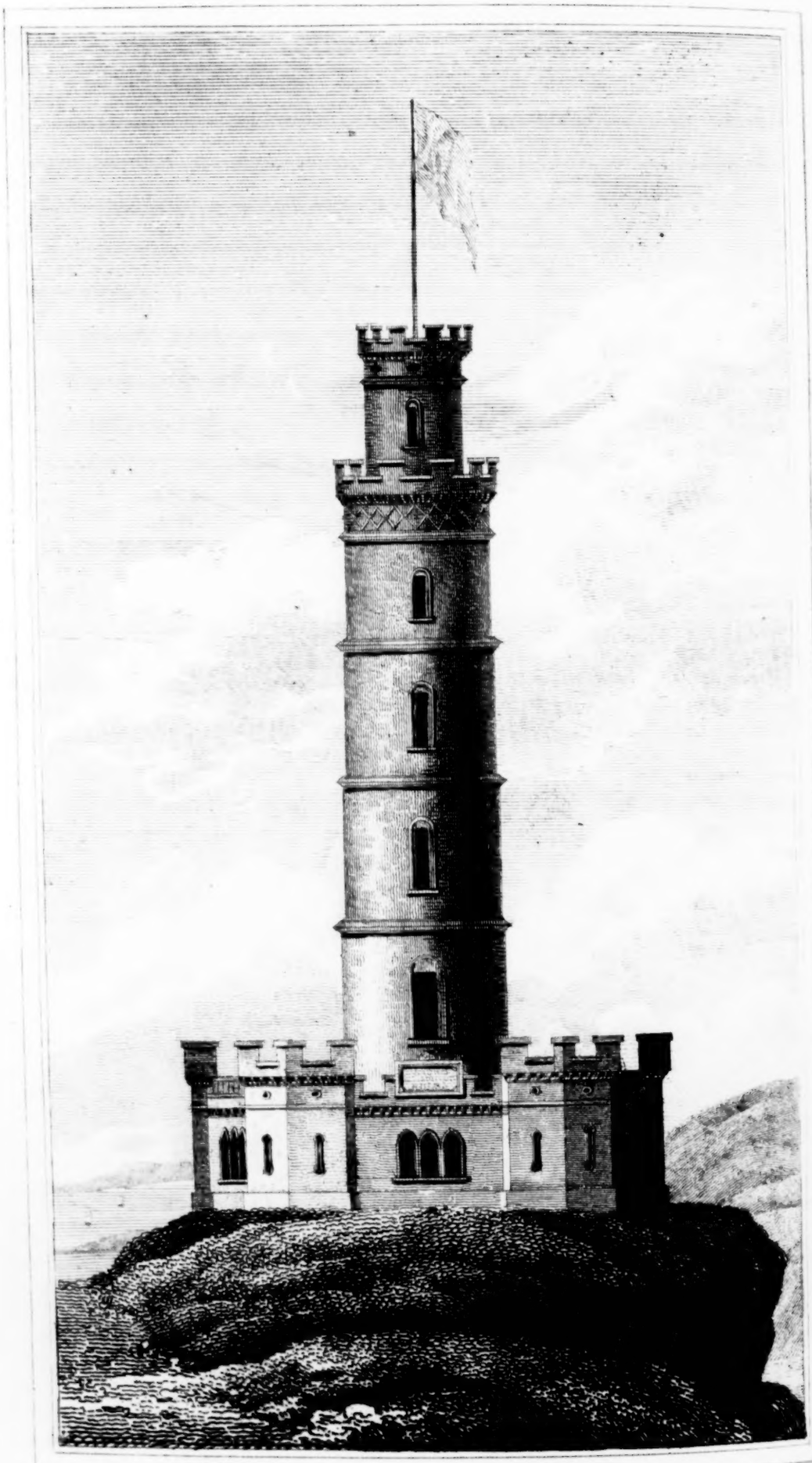
1807.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Pease.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Oct. 2.	39 0	29 0	26 0	none
9.	39 0	29 0	27 0	32 0
16.	39 0	30 0	27 0	34 0
23.	37 0	32 0	27 0	33 0
30	37 0	31 0	26 0	32 0

Prices of Oat, Pease, and Barley Meal, in Edinburgh Market, per Peck.

1807.	Oatmeal.		Barley Meal.	
	Bolls.	Price.	Bolls.	Price.
		d. d.		d. d.
Oct. 6.	262	20 19½	40	15 —
13.	270	20 19½	30	15 —
20.	300	20 19½	36	15 —
27.	170	20 19½	37	15 —

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. H's curious communication,—the valuable article relative to the Charity Work house, *R. B. Amgntor*, and several other pieces, will appear in our next.



R. Scott. Sc.r — T. Burns Edin.r

The Monu.t to the Memory of LORD NELSON Erect.d on the Calton Hill Edin.r

For the Scots Mag.e & Edin.r Literary Misc.y pub.d by A. Constable & C.o Edin.r 1 Dec.r 1807.